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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.50	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	9.25	10.50	12.00	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	1.34	4.54	5.39	7.29
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.10	9.45	11.04	12.14	1.44	5.04	5.39	7.29
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.08	12.18	1.53	5.13	5.39	7.29
Fanning...	Dep.	7.32	10.05	11.18	12.28	2.03	5.23	5.39	7.29
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.32	2.07	5.27	5.39	7.29
Shum-chun...	Dep.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.38	2.13	5.34	5.39	7.29

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Shum-chun...	Dep.	7.51	9.35	10.50	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.59	9.45	10.50	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning...	Dep.	8.09	9.55	10.50	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	8.20	10.05	10.50	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai-po...	Dep.	8.31	10.15	11.04	12.07	3.31	4.48	5.44	6.39
Shatin...	Dep.	8.42	10.25	11.17	12.21	3.41	4.58	5.54	6.49
Yau-mat...	Dep.	8.53	10.35	11.28	12.33	3.51	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	Dep.	9.04	10.45	11.37	12.41	4.01	5.18	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.35	10.50	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	9.45	10.50	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.39	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.00	9.55	10.50	12.21	1.34	4.54	5.39	7.29
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.10	10.05	11.04	12.34	1.44	5.04	5.39	7.29
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.21	10.15	11.08	12.47	1.53	5.13	5.39	7.29
Fanning...	Dep.	7.32	10.25	11.18	12.59	2.03	5.23	5.39	7.29
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.38	10.35	11.22	13.11	2.07	5.27	5.39	7.29
Shum-chun...	Dep.	7.43	10.45	11.28	13.23	2.13	5.34	5.39	7.29

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Shum-chun...	Dep.	8.05	10.45	11.40	12.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.09
Shung-shui...	Dep.	8.15	10.55	11.47	12.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.15
Fanning...	Dep.	8.25	11.05	11.51	12.51	3.11	4.28	5.31	6.19
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	8.36	11.15	12.02	13.02	3.21	4.38	5.41	6.29
Tai-po...	Dep.	8.47	11.25	12.12	13.12	3.31	4.48	5.51	6.39
Shatin...	Dep.	8.58	11.35	12.21	13.21	3.41	4.58	6.01	6.49
Yau-mat...	Dep.	9.09	11.45	12.33	13.33	3.51	5.08	6.11	6.58
Kowloon...	Dep.	9.20	11.55	12.41	13.41	4.01	5.18	6.21	7.07

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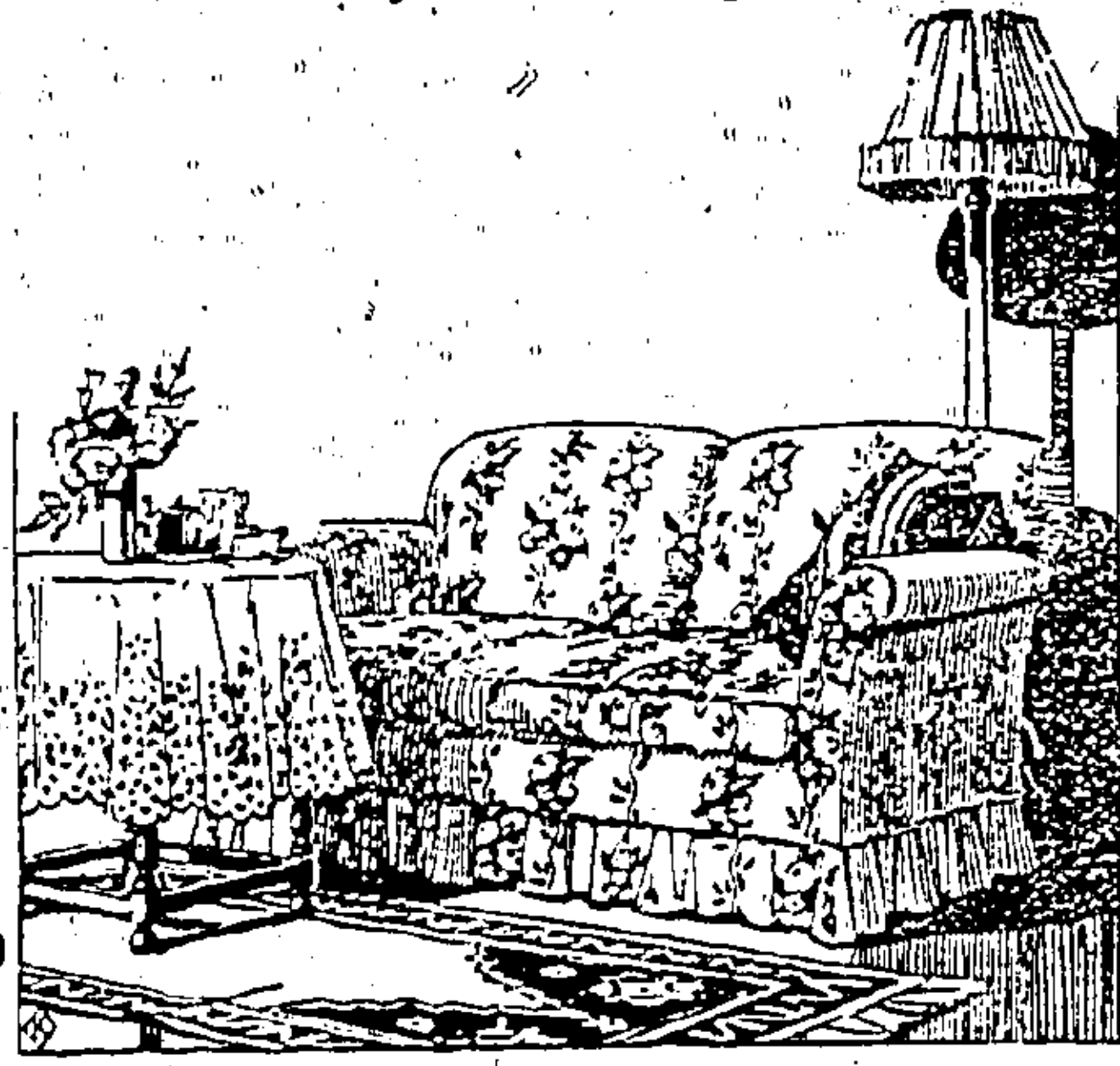
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"THE CLAIMS OF CHRIST." SERMON PREACHED IN ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Following is the substance of the sermon preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Chaplain (the Rev. H. Copley Moyle):—
"Verily, verily I say unto you before Abraham was I am."—St. John viii. 58.

In using these words Jesus claimed identity with the great "I am" who appeared to Moses in the burning bush. The Jews clearly understood this, and they had the choice between acknowledging the truth of the claim and worshipping Him or convicting Him of blasphemy and stoning Him. They chose the latter course. "Then took they up stones to cast at Him, but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the Temple."

No doubt it is because of its clear announcement of the claim of Jesus to be divine that the Gospel of St. John has been more fiercely attacked than any of the other Gospels. The old belief that the gospel was written by St. John at Ephesus when he was a very old man has considerable evidence to support it. Irenaeus, the Bishop of Lyons, who was a pupil of Polycarp who was a friend and disciple of St. John, is unwavering in his testimony that the fourth gospel was written by St. John. Objections to St. John's authorship are based chiefly on the alleged differences between it and the first three gospels (St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke) which are known as the synoptic gospels. Some scholars have objected that the name of the Lake of Tiberias was unknown till the second century and St. John used this name, but he also uses the name Sea of Galilee, which seems to show that he wrote in a period when the new name was coming in but had not yet entirely displaced the old. The fourth gospel dwells largely on the divine nature of Jesus. He was "The Word" made flesh, and if we had only this gospel we might fall into the error of making too little of the human nature of Jesus. Indeed it has been said that many Christians think so exclusively of the divine nature that they practically forget that Jesus was a real and true man, with all a man's longings and desires. If we are in danger of doing so we should do well to read a recent novel by John Oxenham called "The Hidden Days" which gives us a picture, fictitious, of course, but not improbable, of the life of Jesus during the time He spent in obscurity in Nazareth. On the other hand there is the danger of our dwelling exclusively on the humanity of Jesus and failing to see in Him the divine. The fourth gospel was probably written by Jesus' greatest friend and in it we have all the instances which stood out in the old man's memory of words which no doubt he had not understood when he heard them but which came to him in his memory and became clear as he came to realise that the friend and master when he had loved was a unique being and truly the God of his fathers manifest in the flesh. But if the fourth gospel is remarkable for the emphasis it puts on the divine nature of Jesus we must not think that the other gospels entirely omit this point of view. The nature miracles, the calming of the storm and the claim to supersede the commandments given by God of old time by His own unsupported word show that the Christ of the first three gospels was more than a mere man. Jesus Christ is indeed the expression of God in human form. And his personality is the one which has the greatest interest for the world to-day.

THE TROUBLES OF CHINA AND INDIA.

We are perhaps about to witness a greater and more far-reaching triumph of Jesus Christ than the world has yet seen. It is certain that in many lands to-day men are turning their thoughts to Him as the one who alone can satisfy them. We ought to realise that we are privileged to live in a remarkable hour in the history of the world. Last Sunday morning we heard a Chinese preacher express his conception of and his devotion to Jesus Christ, and when the preacher was filling up our church register after the service he placed in the column headed, "Subject of Sermon" the two words "My Jesus." There are many who believe that the troubles of the great and distracted land of China can only be swept away by a wide spread diffusion of the spirit of Jesus Christ. Or if we turn to another great Asiatic country, India, we are told that the personality of Jesus is to-day making a tremendous appeal to millions. Quite recently a Brahmo Somaji said "There is no one else seriously bidding for the heart of India to-day except Jesus Christ. There is no one else in the field." And a Hindu lecturer addressing his students said "It is incumbent on us to come to terms with Jesus Christ. We need Him, and we cannot do without Him." Perhaps you may have heard this story of the great Indian leader, Mr. Ghandi. A few years ago he returned to India after one of his foreign tours in which he had been upholding the cause of Indians abroad. A tremendous meeting was held at which some 15,000 Bengalis were present. For three hours the orators of Bengal spoke in praise of themselves and Mr. Ghandi, and then came the great moment when

(Continued on next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "STAR" FERRIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—There is one Public Utility Co., here which perhaps more than most comes constantly into intimate contact with a very large proportion of the Public.

This is the Star Ferry Co., that being so one cannot help thinking that, as a Public Service, it leaves something to be desired, and perhaps a few remarks on the subject may not be out of place.

Since the Strike last year, there is a distinct falling off in the way the Ferries are handled. Now, though I personally was not engaged at the strike on them, some of my friends were, and the general opinion was that they were difficult to handle. Of course, a double ender is not the easiest sort of craft at any time, but with the constant practice the present coxswains have had, they should by now be able to make a better job of it than they do, unless there is something wrong in the designing. It would be interesting to know, whether when the new ferries were built, they were built on the old design, or whether a review of what has been done in other parts of the world in regard to Double enders was made.

Whether it is due to faulty design or faulty handling—or both—the fact remains that there is a lot of time wasted on each journey. Taking a series of observation, one can definitely state that the trip across the Harbour takes seven minutes from Wharf to wharf, with an average of two minutes to get alongside. That means that 30 per cent. is added to the length of every trip made—a considerable total in course of time.

I would suggest that if the Ferry Wharves were re-designed in the shape of a U—or perhaps two alongside each other, with a double width of decking inside and single outside—with the mouth of the U wider than the far end, it would greatly expedite getting alongside, as well as loading and discharging passengers. With two gangways on each side of the ferry, one forward and one aft, passengers could be walking off one side at each end, while they were walking on both ends on the other side. The present arrangements are extremely antiquated and primitive and are no credit either to the Company or to Hongkong as a progressive place.

There is another matter which it is impossible to find any excuse for. The wet season is now setting in to be followed by the hot season. Even with the comparatively light rain we have had so far, the fore and after parts of the new Ferries are quite uninhabitable unless one is content to ignore the numerous streams of water coming through the awnings. If these awnings were made of No. 2 or even No. 3 Gourock or other high class canvas, one awning would probably be sufficient, but as it is only cotton duck the very least the Company can do is to fix up a double awning, both for the rainy weather and the hot season.

—Yours faithfully,

PASSENGER.

Mr. Ghandi rose to address the gathering. A silence of hushed expectation fell upon the vast crowd. Then he spoke and his speech consisted of one sentence and one sentence only and the meaning of it put into English was this, "The man to whom I owe most and to whom all India owes most is a man who never set his foot in India, and that was Christ." Having said this he sat down.

ON LIVING UP TO OUR IDEALS.

The personality of Jesus is impressing itself on the world to-day, and the sad and terrible thing is that so many nominal Christians are utterly indifferent. God has entrusted His cause, the cause of His Kingdom, to us and too often we are absolutely negligent of His claims. How small is the percentage of professing Christians who really do anything to extend the kingdom of Christ in the world, and how often are the efforts of those who are working for God spoiled by petty jealousy and division and backbiting which are allowed to creep into their lives and which ruin our work for God and His Kingdom. It is the will of God that we should leave the life of the world with the spirit of Christ. We believe that in Jesus Christ we have a revelation of God which the world needs and which it cannot do without. We have been given this revelation and we are bound to do what we can to pass it on to others. We have been signed with the cross at our baptism in token that hereafter we should "not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified and manfully to fight under His banner." Out here where we live in a non-Christian country we are always in danger of succumbing to the effect of the moral atmosphere around us. We must always remember that as Christians we worship an all-holy God, who hates sin while He loves the sinner, and each one of us is bound to take an active share in the great battle between the forces of God and the forces of evil. The trouble with most of us is not that we fail to live up to our ideals, but that our ideals are far too low and unworthy of Christians. If we aimed higher we might rise to greater heights, but if we are only aiming at being respectable we shall never attain to the holiness without which no man shall see the Lord. Christ challenges us to-day to stand out as his disciples. Shall we do it or shall we cast stones at Him or, worst of all, shall we be indifferent?

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Groups of people were tested before and after a fortnight's use of Sanatogen. A remarkable increase in vitality was found, in some cases over 60%—See "Medical Echo," January, 1925.

Sanatogen Defeats Fatigue!

Sanatogen renews the blood and strengthens the nerves. The physician who conducted the experiments referred to above, writes:

"My own experience is that after I have taken Sanatogen for a few days I can do my routine work without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Here then is indisputable proof that Sanatogen is a mighty nerve food and energiser. Taken regularly, night and morning, it will enable you to do your day's work practically without fatigue, and to come to your hours of recreation full of the joyous energy of healthy life. Sanatogen supplies body and nerves with just those elements—albumin and organic phosphorus—which are necessary to build up radiant health and vitality.

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HONGKONG

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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

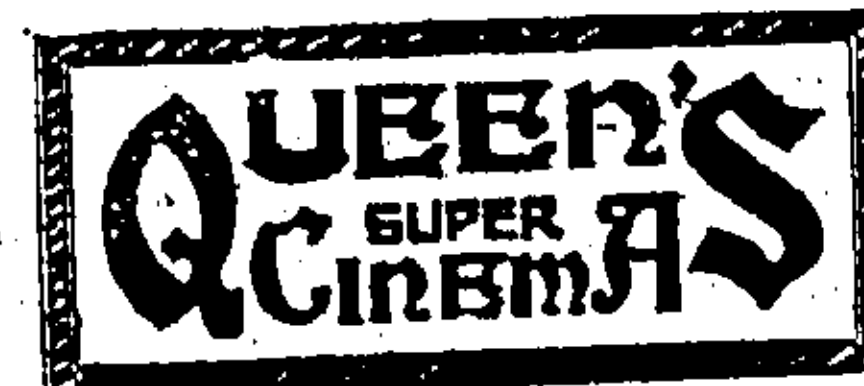
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For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy).—The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

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DISEASES
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POOR
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DISEASES
(GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC.)



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BY EDITH WHARTON, LEADING AMERICAN NOVELISTA PERFECT CAST
EMBRACING SCREEN ARTISTS WITH SCORES OF
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"THE NIGHT ROSE"

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BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at HUNG HOM in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as HUNG HOM INLAND LOT No. 175 (Site of No. 103, WUHU STREET). Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon in Course of Construction.

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Situate at YAU MATI in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 225 (Site of No. 572, CANTON ROAD). Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon in Course of Construction.

IN TWO LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
OR TO—
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated the 10th day of March, 1926. [3297]

ARMY OFFICER HANGED AT
MANILA.SUSTAINED BY LOVE ON THE
GALLOWS.

The Manila Bulletin gives the following account of the execution of Lieut. Thompson, at Manila, on the 18th inst. —
"I am guilty, but not of murder. We both loved and understood each other. I expect to meet her in another world!"

These were the last words of Second-Lieutenant John S. Thompson, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was hanged at Fort William McKinley at 6.24 o'clock yesterday morning for the murder of Miss Audrey Burleigh, step-daughter of Capt. Hamilton Calmes, Medical Corps, U.S.A., April 5th, last year.

Calm and collected, sustained by the firm belief that death would only bring him to the side of the girl he loved and killed, in a moment of intense jealousy, Lieutenant Thompson met his fate in a manner worthy a soldier.

The brief press statement issued at Fort Santiago yesterday said: —
"Lieutenant Thompson made no special final statement before his execution. On February 11th he was notified that the President of the United States had approved the sentence of death given him by the General Court Martial which tried his case. Six days prior to his execution he was notified of the date and hour his execution would take place. During this period every possible consideration was given him, his spiritual advisers were in almost constant association, and he was allowed to see any friend whom he desired. His body is being held at the disposition of his relatives."

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

PUBLIC AUCTION

FOUR LOTS OF VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTIES.

NAMELY: —
LOT No. 1
ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 181, Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 91 and 93, KREMER STREET.

LOT No. 2
ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and respectively Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTIONS A AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 187, Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively now known as Nos. 115 and 117, KREMER STREET.

LOT No. 3
ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at FUK TSUN HEUNG in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and respectively Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTIONS A AND B AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1115, Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively now known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, NEWCEWANG STREET.

LOT No. 4
ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at SEAMSBURGH in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTION A OF NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 139, Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon now known as No. 11, KI LUNG STREET.

IN FOUR LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG,
OR
FRIDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1926,
at 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
OR TO—
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated the 12th day of March, 1926. [3302]

We have received from the Colonial Secretary a copy of the Prospectus of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the year 1925-27, with which is included the Principal's report for the year 1924-25, which inter alia gives some account of the research and investigation work which has been done, and a list of the papers published during the year on a variety of subjects.

Tailor: When can I hope for payment? Customer: Always!

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THEATRE ROYAL
(CITY HALL), HONGKONG.

R. B. SALISBURY'S "QUAINTS."

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The Governor.)

Tuesday & Wednesday, March 23rd & 24th.
"NO, NO, NANETTE."

THURSDAY 25th. "THE SPORT OF KINGS."

FRIDAY 26th. "THE GHOST TRAIN."

SATURDAY 27th. "THE UNFAIR SEX."

SATURDAY 27th. Special Matinee
at 4.15 "NO, NO, NANETTE."

Book at MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$4, \$2 and \$1. (Limited)

OLD TOM
Extra
Strong Ale

Look for the cheery head on the label, then pour out a glass and sample the joys of "OLD TOM" EXTRA STRONG ALE. There's bite and go in "OLD TOM"—every glass gives zest and refreshment. Order some for yourself, or get it at your hotel or club.

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Messrs. Donnelly
& Whyte,
2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.Brewed and
bottled by
the
PALATINE
BOTTLING CO.
MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND

THE S.S. "FRANCONIA."

LAST TOURISTS OF SEASON ARRIVE
HERE.

The s.s. *Franconia*, the cruising yacht of the Cunard Line, arrived alongside the Kowloon Pier at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. The vessel, which is chartered by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., has on board 378 round the world tourists who will be the last party to call at Hongkong this year.

The s.s. *Franconia* left New York on January 14th, taking the eastern route by way of the Mediterranean. Although heavy gales were reported in the Atlantic during January, the *Franconia* was fortunate in experiencing ideal conditions of wind and weather, which have continued throughout the voyage until the vessel was outside Hongkong.

"Life on board has been one continuous round of entertainment," said one of the lady passengers yesterday.

The intellectual interest of the passengers, have been met by a programme of illustrated lectures, classical concerts and "memory pictures."

The latter take the form of a memory picture review, a set of coloured stereoscopic slides of certain areas visited are shown, accompanied by and synchronized with appropriate music by the orchestra, which is under the direction of Mr. Harold Woodland. This enables the passengers, who have recently seen the points of interest, to fix the important ones in mind and catch some of the spirit of the country through the medium of suggestive music.

Among the 370 passengers on board, nearly every profession in life is represented. About 75 per cent. of the tourists are from the United States and Canada, the remainder coming from Great Britain, the European Continent, South Africa, South America and Australia.

The *Franconia* is under the command of Captain G. W. Melson, O.B.E., R.N.R., who is on his third voyage around the world in this capacity.

Other officers are: Staff Captain J. Chaworth-Musters, R.D., R.N.R., Chief Officer J. G. P. Bissett, R.D., R.N.R., Chief Engineer, Mr. C. Silverlock; Surgeon, Dr. T. Gwynne Maitland, M.D., and Purser, Mr. T. H. Cullum, R.N.R.

The cruise is being conducted by Mr. Ross H. Skinner (representing Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son), assisted by Messrs. V. D. Cove and S. B. Stewart and a staff of nine.

SOME OF THE TOURISTS.

Among the passengers is Mr. Ray Comstock, theatre owner and producer of New York and Chicago, who was so fascinated by a Spanish dancer in Manila that he has engaged her for his next musical comedy fantasy, which is to be entitled "A Hop, Skip and Jump 'Round the World." This production, which will be staged next season, is being prepared by Mr. Comstock and a staff of authors, movie photographers and "stills." It is expected to prove a rival to "The Miracle," which is now running in New York, the joint producers being Mr. Comstock and Mr. Morris Guest.

Mr. E. B. Fairchild, son of one of New York's famous newspaper publishers, is among the passengers.

Others are: Professor H. C. Warren, of Princeton University; Hon. John H. Clarke, former Chief Justice of the States Supreme Court; Judge Isaacs, Master in Chancery of the Chicago Superior Court, who is accompanied by Mrs. Isaacs; Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer, a descendant of one of the earliest colonists to settle in New York.

Dr. Adolph Stahl, a retired New York millionaire, who made his money selling "pink pills," is also making the trip. England is represented by Miss Jessie Sanderson, the first lady to win a point to point race in Yorkshire, who regrets the *Franconia* will be leaving before the Fanling Hunt Steeplechases take place; by Dr. W. B. Hadwen, R.C.P., R.C.S., L.S.A., a physician of Gloucester, and author of "Impressions of America."

Last, but by no means least, must be mentioned Mr. Francis Edwin Drake, a descendant of Sir Francis Drake. He is one of Cleveland's prominent businessmen and is accompanied by Mrs. Drake and their two children.

PLANS FOR STAY HERE.

Mr. H. C. Burgess, acting Agent in Hongkong for Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, is in charge of local arrangements for the entertainment of the guests while the *Franconia* is in port.

For convenience the visitors have been divided into four groups. The programme arranged is:—

GROUP 1.

Tuesday, March 23rd.—In Macao.
Wednesday, March 24th.—Morning excursion to Victoria Peak, lunch at Hongkong Hotel. Afternoon excursion around the Island.

Thursday, March 25th.—Morning free for individual sightseeing. Afternoon excursion through the New Territory. Dinner and dance at Hongkong Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, March 26th.—Free for individual sightseeing, shopping, etc.

GROUP 2.

Tuesday, March 23rd.—In Macao.
Wednesday, March 24th.—Morning free for individual sightseeing. Afternoon excursion through the New Territory.

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MARCH 22ND, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1,558 buy.
Do. London	\$155 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$214 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	\$230 buy.
Do. C.	\$213 buy.
P. & O. Bank	\$21 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$79 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$820 buy.
China Underwriters	\$14 nom.
North China Insurance	Tls. 140 nom.
Union Insurance	\$235 nom.
Yantai Insurance	\$144 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$370 buy.
Donghai	\$22 buy.
H.K. C. & M. Steamships	\$244 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	\$21 nom.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$33 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$40 nom.
Shanghai	\$870 buy.
Star Lines	\$15 buy.
Waterboats	\$15 buy.
Oriental Navigation	\$150 nom.
China Sugars	\$27 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$39 nom.
Benguet	\$180 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$48/6 buy.
Langkai (combined)	Tls. 23 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 11 buy.
Shanghai Exports	Tls. 6 sel.
Banks	Tls. 7 nom.
Ironing Mines	\$1/4 buy.
Ural Caspian	\$/ nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$131 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$224 nom.
Hongkong	Tls. 180 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 5 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 88 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Lands	\$234 nom.
Hongkong Realty (cp.)	\$34 nom.
H.K. Territorial (cp.)	\$34 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$144 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$100 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 9/40 nom.
Oriental	Tls. 3 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 54 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (new)	Tls. 23 buy.
Amusements	\$114 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$154 nom.
Do. (old)	\$124 nom.
Do. (new)	\$250 nom.
China Bases	Tls. 104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$214 buy.
Do. (old)	\$15 buy.
Do. (new)	\$110 nom.
China Residents	\$24 sel.
Constructions	\$24 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$24 sel.
Der A Wing (cp.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$39 sel.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$25 cta. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$104 nom.
Do. (new)	\$54 nom.
Hongkong Telephone	\$244 buy.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 sel.
Lane Crawford	\$11 buy.
Macintosh	\$214 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$154 buy.
Do. (new)	\$7 buy.
Sincere	\$11 nom.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (cp.)	\$114 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$110 buy.
Singapore Tractions	\$3 sel.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales;
nom.—nominal.

COMPANY REPORT.

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER
ESTATES, LTD.

The following information has been received by cable by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Colonial Secretaries of The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited.

The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held on 26th March and out of the balance of £141,692 4s. 9d. at credit of profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1925, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2/6 per share on fully paid shares 1/3 per share on partly paid shares and transfer £25,000 to reserve fund; the dividend to be payable on and after 26th April to all shareholders registered on 30th March, 1926.

"After providing for income-tax, this will leave a balance of £46,330 1s. 6d. to be carried forward to next account. Bearer Shares.—Coupon No. 024."

Thursday, March 25th.—Morning excursion to Victoria Peak, lunch at Hongkong Hotel. Afternoon excursion around the Island. Dinner and dance at Hongkong Hotel, at 7.30 p.m.

Friday, March 26th.—Free for individual sightseeing, shopping, etc.

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Wednesday, March 24th.—In Macao.
Thursday, March 25th.—Free for individual sightseeing, shopping, etc.

Friday, March 26th.—Morning excursion to Victoria Peak, lunch at Hongkong Hotel. Afternoon excursion around the Island.

The *Franconia* leaves for the North at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, when Shanghai, Dairen and Chemulpo will be visited in place of the trip through North China, prior to the tour through Japan.



SLEEPING SUITS.

Cut specially for us on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point and give full freedom of movement.

New stocks in suitable cloths for present wear. Prices ranging from \$6.00 per suit.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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BATH SLIPPERS with Loo-fah Soles... \$4.00 Per Pair.

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ELECTRICITY is not a superior form of fuel or gas. It is something quite different—a carrier of energy. The power of doing work, sent over wires to your home.

ELECTRICITY can neither be adulterated nor diluted, and in use it is independent of weather or draught, offering a twenty-four hour Service of Light, Heat or Help.

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Telephone No. K677.

TOP NOTCH

"King George IV" WHISKY

The "Top Notch" of Scotch is reached in "King George IV."

Sole Agents: **GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd., HONG KONG.**

EDUCATION ON BRITISH LINES. HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UNDERTAKING.

STATEMENT BY VICE-CHANCELLOR OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The following extract is made from the Annual Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, for 1925, just issued:—

A number of British Members of the Chamber in 1921 entered into an undertaking to subscribe \$20,000 a year for a period of five years; in order to promote Education on British lines in China and Hongkong. The funds so arising have furnished a grant of \$12,000 a year towards the support of the Department of Commerce in the University of Hongkong and \$8,000 a year in aid of Holy Trinity College, Canton.

The period of the guarantee having expired, the University Authorities in January, 1926, enquired whether the University could count on the continued support of British Members of the Chamber. A circular letter was therefore issued to enlist the sympathy and support of former, and possible future, subscribers, a full statement of the University position being contained in the following letter from the Vice-Chancellor copies of which were sent to all British Members:—

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
December 18th, 1925.

The Secretary,
H.K. General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

Sir,—I have the honour to invite attention to your letter of the 13th August, 1924, in which in reply to my question, whether the annual contribution of \$12,000 of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to this University was likely to be continued after 1925 you remarked that the undertaking was entered upon at a time of exceptional prosperity of which, in view of the political conditions then existing in China, there were at the time no sign of recurrence. The commercial situation being now infinitely worse than was ever contemplated, it would seem to follow that the University could not expect the continuance of the Chamber's support. In spite of this I am venturing to put certain considerations before the Committee of the Chamber.

1. The University of Hongkong was established on an entirely inadequate financial basis. In spite, however, of the complete misconception as to the University's minimum cost entertained by those who were responsible for the opening in 1912 of its classes, it was not in the first instance intended to start a Faculty of Arts. This Faculty was to have been postponed, until more funds were available. That this wise intention was abandoned, and the Faculty of Arts in October, 1912, started simultaneously with the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering to which the promoters of the University were pledged, was due to the Ven'ble Archbishop Barnett and late Sir Kai Ho Kai producing guarantors for a fund to provide for the Arts Faculty. The late Mr. Cheung Pat Sze then came forward with an annual contribution of \$12,000. This gentleman promised apparently to consider an endowment, but subsequently died suddenly without having done anything to endow the Faculty of Arts. The first payment of the annual contribution from the Chamber which is the subject of this letter was made in September 1921. The last payment under the Chamber's undertaking which comprised 5 payments was made in April last. The University which is now confronted with unexpected financial difficulties owing to certain interest due to it on mortgages not being at the moment realizable thus finds itself deprived of an income of \$12,000 which it has received almost continuously from the beginning on behalf of its Arts Faculty.

2. The expenses of the University must increase for it employs a permanent staff on incremental salary scales, which involve up to a certain but still distant point an annually growing cost of about \$6,000. The income of the University is more or less fixed; therefore, unless exceptional donations are received, it is clear that a point will soon be reached when educational facilities will have to be curtailed. It is impossible to do efficiently and with a smaller staff, the work which the University is now attempting. The Tutor in English whom we appointed with the approval of the General Chamber of Commerce is still with us and apparently anxious to remain. The loss of this teacher or indeed any curtailment of the English teaching staff would absolutely cripple the teaching work of the University.

3. It is not necessary to remind the Chamber that the crux of the whole problem of higher education in the East which is imparted through the medium of English is the acquisition by the students of such facility in English as enables them to follow instruction given in that language. The University's efforts in this direction during the last few years, inadequate as they have been, would have attained far less success than they have attained had it not been for the devoted and entirely unremunerated labours of Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane and Mr. Gaisford St. Lawrence. Mr. St. Lawrence has now left the Colony and Mr. Ponsonby Fane's health (he overworked himself badly for the University last winter) will not permit of his doing more than 14 hours of teaching a week. Mr. Ponsonby Fane now comes to Hongkong for the winter only, and the University obviously can not count on the continuance of his services even for that season.

5. The use of English as a medium of instruction is not perhaps without its significance to British Commerce in the Far East. The following is an extract from the speech made by Sir Frederick Lugard in 1912 when he laid the foundation stone of the Hongkong University Building:—

"If we believe that British interests will be thus (i.e. by the use of English as a medium of instruction) promoted, we believe equally firmly that graduates by the mastery of English, will acquire the key to a great literature, and the passport to a great trade."

In summarizing the objects and principles of the University Sir Frederick Lugard wrote about the same time, that its medium was to be English, so that those who graduated in the University might be able to read for themselves the works in English dealing with the subjects they take and British influence in the Far East might be extended.

6. The troubles through which the Colony and the British Community in China have passed and indeed are still passing, has not affected the number of the students in this University. The behaviour of the students during the troubles of the last few months has been admirable. It is true that when the strike and boycott began in June last, the University was in vacation, but at the time there were more than 100 students in residence. The University reopened on its normal date in September. Nearly all the students came back some at considerable personal risk, and throughout the term which is now closing, the students' whole attitude has been that of quiet loyalty to the University. In the face of these facts it would, I submit, be deplorable if at the present juncture the University has for lack of funds to curtail its facilities and depress still further its already inadequate standard of English teaching.

7. Students so-called played a prominent part in the recent anti-British agitation in China. The feeling therefore that there should be a check to the further encouragement of Western education in China is a natural one. But do the Americans, to say nothing of other nationalities, take this view? I submit that the aberrations of the growing spirit of nationalism in China will not be checked by the closing down or curtailment of the University of Hongkong—the only wholly British institution of higher education in the Far East.

8. An Article in the November number of the 19th Century on the Anti-Christian Movement in China opens with the words:—

"The most important event in recent Chinese history is not the political revolution but the intellectual renaissance."

The same article alludes to Russian influence in China and points out that the fact that China has recognized the Soviet Government and that formal relations have been re-established makes the propaganda of China by Bolshevik propaganda an easy matter. The students, following their idol, the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, have given an eager welcome to the gospel of communism, while many of them have obtained scholarships for courses of study at Moscow in the theory and practice of Sovietism. These students come back zealous advocates of Communism and sworn opponents of the British Empire and of Christianity as being a Capitalistic device for doping the people. This eager welcome to Russian ideas is not merely the unthinking zeal of youth, but the conviction of serious minded persons, who feel that in no other way can China resist the imperialistic dominance of the West and secure her place in the sun. The method of militarism which Japan adopted is foreign to the Chinese genius, the way of pacific non-cooperation advocated in India by Mr. Gandhi has failed; there remains only the method of Moscow, which China sincerely believes has proved a success.

9. The University of Hongkong started with the idea that China's greatest need was scientific and technical training; the University was to become a force in the Far East by producing qualified engineers and skilled doctors. The training of engineers and doctors is still necessary, but the University, if it is to justify its existence as the only British University in the Far East must do far more than impart technical and professional competence. Its teachers must study critically the signs of the times and there must be among them those who are capable of interpreting the West to China and China to the West. Sir Frederick Lugard, when he was setting out his University scheme, did not hesitate to proclaim that upon the Colony of Hongkong devolved the duty of upholding the name and fame of the British in the Far East. The difficulties of raising this declaration from the realm of reality are enormous, but the issue at stake is equally great. The Chinese have a traditional respect for learning and the presence in the University of Hongkong of British teachers training the young men of China to think out honestly the vital problems, domestic, social, political, economic with which China is now beset would be a moral asset of incalculable importance. That the University as at present conducted has many defects, I admit; that it has not so far realized the hopes with which it was started, I concede (but has the University ever had a real chance?). But my aspirations for the University are endorsed by the present Chancellor nor do I admit that they are altogether impossible of attainment.

10. In all these circumstances and in view of the appeal which is now being made to the Boxer Indemnity Committee, I venture to hope that the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, may in spite of its present difficulties, see its way to continuing to support the University at this critical point of its existence.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. W. HORNELL,
Vice-Chancellor.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. REPORT OF HONGKONG AUXILIARY FOR 1925.

The report of the General Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Hongkong Auxiliary for 1925, to be presented at the annual meeting in the Helena May Institute on Friday at 5.15 p.m. when Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B., will preside, states:—

Throughout the twelve months' period Mrs. Spradbery, as Manageress, was in charge of the Bible, Book and Tract Joint Depot, in Lower Wyndham Street. At frequent intervals, during the Summer and Autumn, the Rev. H. O. T. Burckwall, the sub-agent of the Society, whose headquarters are in Canton, visited the Depot and aided in its administration. This Auxiliary is further indebted to Mr. Burckwall for his advocacy of the Society's claims in the Colony, where he sojourned until the way was open to return to Canton.

Early in the year the Managing Committee of the Joint Depot was re-organized. It now consists of three Non-Chinese and two Chinese members. The design is to extend facilities for rendering the best Chinese Christian publications accessible to an ever enlarging constituency and by this means to deepen the interest of Chinese local Churches in Bible and Tract work. It is intended that monthly leaflets shall advertise the publications kept in stock. The Sub-agent of the Bible Society is, ex-officio, a member of the Depot Committee.

The total sales, for 1925, of the Bible Society's publications, through this Auxiliary were 116,078, summarized thus:—

From the Depot: 1384 Bibles; 2484 New Testaments; 1681 Portions or single books of Scripture.
By the Sub-agent: 307 Bibles; 376 New Testaments.
By Colporteurs: 109,848 Portions.
These were more than 6,000 in excess of the sales of 1924.

The Scriptures thus distributed include 445 English Bibles; 155 English New Testaments, and 138 English-Cantonese (Bilingual) New Testaments.

Among the Chinese publications supplied from the Depot were Bibles, Testaments and Portions in Cantonese to the number of 2791, in the Mandarin Vernacular 107 Bibles and 227 New Testaments; in Hakka, 100 Bibles and 469 New Testaments. To these figures for Chinese publications should be added 1000 Bibles and Testaments in Wendi, the literary language of China.

German, Russian and Norwegian Scriptures figure in the sales lists which also has an entry of 4 Bibles for the use of the blind.

As compared with 1924, there was an increase in Depot sales, a fact in part accounted for by the removal of the Basel Mission business department from Canton to Hongkong. Country stations of this Mission are now served from Hongkong via Swatow. There is reason for the opinion that a further advance in Depot sales will take place when normal conditions in South China are restored.

Particulars of colportage, furnished by the Sub-agent, show that a staff of seventeen men have been engaged in this effort within the Hongkong section of the Sub-agency. Six of these have worked in Hongkong itself and the Leased Territories. Since June last these men have not travelled beyond the boundaries of this British Dependency.

Sales by colporteurs, in face of the difficulties they had to meet, through the general strike in July and August, depression in business, the constant fighting on the coast-line of China and the upheaval in Hainan, are distinctly encouraging.

There are openings in the Colony for colportage extension and a present need is for a man who can represent on occasions this branch of service among students and in Chinese Church assemblies.

In this connection it should be recorded that a number of Chinese Bibles presented by a lady residing in England were distributed among employees of local firms. The donor had met the recipients at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924.

CRUELTY TO YOUNG GIRL. WEALTHY CHINESE SENT TO PRISON.

Tui Kam, a wealthy Chinese married woman, of Tai Ping (Malaya), was convicted last December at the instance of the Protector of Chinese, for ill-treating an adopted girl of 13 by beating her and rubbing powdered chillies on her person. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$200. The D.P.P. appealed and contended that with two previous similar convictions even the maximum fine of \$500 would not fit the crime.

Mr. Justice Watson, on the 18th inst., quashed the fine and sentenced the woman to two months' simple imprisonment, remarking that it was time people realized they could not be guilty of such barbarity with impunity in a civilized country.

Up to the beginning of March, 1926, subscriptions amounting to some thousands of dollars, had been promised in response to this appeal, and the Committee of the Chamber takes this opportunity to acknowledge the support thus far received and of urging British members who have not yet responded to do so if at all possible.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS. [BEFORE SIR HENRY GOLLAN, THE CHIEF JUSTICE.]

CHEUNG CHAU ROBBERY.

Two Chinese were charged yesterday with having committed a robbery at the Fong Pin Hospital, Cheung Chau Island, on February 7th.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith outlining the case for the Crown, said that the robbery was committed at the servants' quarters in the hospital, where there were two rooms, one occupied by an old man, and the other by an old woman and her daughter. Sometime between 11 and 1 p.m. on February 7th three men entered the quarters. They wore masks, each carried a knife, and one of them a torch. Two of the men went into the old woman's room, and the third man into the old man's room. The old woman's room was ransacked, and amongst the various articles stolen were a number of bangles. The robbers left the hospital by a side entrance. Two Indian constables were on duty nearby and heard the sound of Chinese clogs as if someone was running. When they came into view, one of the men was seen to put his hand in his pocket and throw something away. It turned out to be a bag containing the stolen bangles. The men were then arrested.

When charged both men denied having had anything to do with the robbery. At the Magistrate's they stated that they were together near the temple in Cheung Chau, when they saw three men running, and one of them throwing a bag away. They picked it up, and were then challenged by the Indian constables.

In the witness-box, the old woman stated that she had missed \$7 in money, seven bangles, 5 pairs of silver, and 5 pairs of gold ear-rings, a gold watch, a silver finger ring, and a pair of jade stone ear-drops.

Further evidence was taken and prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to five years with hard labour. In passing sentence His Lordship said that he had made up his mind to do all he could to put a stop to armed robberies.

DEPORTEES SENTENCED.

Two deportees pleaded guilty to having returned from banishment and were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

A Chinese was charged with uttering a forged \$10 note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and with possession of five others at Tai Po on February 6th.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, conducting the case for the Crown, said that accused went to Tai Po Market on February 8th and bargained with a salt fish dealer for a catty of fish. The price was 45 cents, and he tendered a \$10 note which purported to be on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The dealer asked him if he had not. As a matter of fact, a \$1 note and \$1.80 in small change was found on him later by the police. The dealer examined the note, and noticed that it differed from the ones he was accustomed to handle. He, therefore, refused to accept it. Accused pressed him to take it, but the dealer persisted in his refusal, and then the accused snatched it from his hand and went away without taking the fish. He then went to a shop and bargained for "some noodles. He again offered the note, and it was again refused. A hawk's wife had witnessed the altercation at the fish stall, and informed a private detective. Accused was arrested as he was trying to pass the note on another dealer.

Mr. Hazlerigg said that the note was a fairly colourable representation of a genuine one, and was liable to deceive people in the New Territories. At the Police Station, Inspector Barnett found five more forged notes in accused's possession. Accused then said that he did not know the notes were forged, and begged the Inspector to excuse him, stating that he would always in future abide by the laws of Hongkong.

Mr. Hazlerigg asked the jury to consider the general conduct of the accused, and his persistence in attempting to get rid of the notes. Further, five more notes were found in his possession, and they had obviously been taken from the same plate. It could, therefore, be inferred that accused knew that the notes were forged.

Mr. W. Beveridge, assistant at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said in evidence that the notes were forged. Replying to Mr. Hazlerigg, witness said that they were fairly colourable representations of the Hongkong and Shanghai banknote. He thought that if they were mixed with some genuine notes, and counted at the corners they might be passed. He had examined the forged notes with a magnifying glass, and found certain peculiarities which pointed to their having been taken from the same plate.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that it was not the first time he had met with this series, since a similar note had been brought to his notice about two months ago.

After further evidence prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SCHEME TO THROW BOMBS IN HONGKONG.

DASTARDLY PLOT BY STRIKERS REVEALED.

CHINESE FITTER SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

TWO WOMEN ON TRIAL AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A startling story was related at the Central Magistracy yesterday of a scheme formulated by strikers at Shum Chun to throw bombs of a powerful and dangerous type in Hongkong, following the failure to bring about another strike in the Colony at China New Year. Two of these powerful bombs were brought into the Colony on March 2nd. It appeared that the intention was to throw them at Happy Valley. Fortunately, smart Police work frustrated the designs of the plotters.

The defendants in the case were a Chinese man and two women who were charged with being in possession of two bombs without a licence.

The case was heard before a court of two magistrates, Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Major C. Willson.

Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence) appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Police, and Mr. H. J. Armstrong, appeared for the defence of the third defendant (an amah). The man and the other woman were not legally represented.

The case against the man was dealt with first. He pleaded guilty, stating that the bombs were brought to his cubicle at a boarding house. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. The case against the two women commenced after the man's case had been disposed of.

Mr. King asked the Court to take his opening of the case as applying to the cases of all defendants.

CASE OUTLINED.

Outlining the case Mr. T. H. King said the first defendant was a man who had worked for many years in Hongkong as a fitter. He worked here until December 29th, when his services were dispensed with by his employer on account of slackness of trade. The defendant then got under the influence of a man who was also a fitter and who had been one of the leading spirits in the strike and boycott. This man had worked in Hongkong for a number of years and went on strike, and had also been in and out of Hongkong to and from Shum Chun from time to time. They had evidence that this man persuaded the first defendant to throw in his lot with the strikers as he was unemployed. The first defendant acceded to this and paid several visits to Shum Chun.

STRIKERS' SCHEME.

There he met another fitter and also the second defendant (one of the women) and another man. The three of them, under the leadership of a fitter, formulated a scheme to throw bombs in Hongkong, after the attempt to bring about a second strike in the New Year had failed. On February 27th the first and second defendants met together in Shum Chun and made arrangements for bombs to be delivered to them in Hongkong. The first defendant was to come to Hongkong first and the woman was to come afterwards and bring the bombs. They were to be delivered in a boarding house. The first defendant entered into the scheme, but he arranged his actions so that the explosion which he was to create with his bomb did not take place.

The two women were arrested about one o'clock on March 2nd in room No. 10 of a boarding house near the New Western Market. At about 9.30 the same day the male defendant had been to the boarding house and arranged for a room, this room being No. 10 on the first floor. He brought with him a rattan basket, which was carried up to his room by one of the boarding house attendants. The first defendant remained in the boarding house, and about 11.30 the same morning two women arrived and enquired for the first defendant. They were shown up to his room by an attendant. The third defendant (the other woman) was carrying a leather suitcase. Both women went upstairs together, and the amah still continued to carry the suitcase.

Mr. King here said that he mentioned this because it was the custom for boarding house attendants to carry luggage up to rooms, but in this case it was not done, the amah retaining possession of the suitcase until the room was reached.

THE BOMBS ARRIVE.

The male defendant asked one of the female defendants why she had come so early and she replied that she was afraid of the police. The suitcase was opened and two bombs, which were packed among some clothing—some of the clothing was made clothing, which indicated that it had been used for packing at Shum Chun—were taken out. One of the women informed the male defendant that she had brought two bombs, one for him and one for a man who would call later in the day.

The first defendant asked her if she had anything to contain the bomb in, and she said she had not. The first defendant then sent the third defendant out for a tin of rolled oats (a "Sperry" tin) in order to pack one of the bombs in it. Subsequently one bomb was placed in this tin and the other bomb was placed in a rattan basket under the bed.

When the amah returned with the tin of rolled oats, the rim of it was removed so as to allow for the entry of the bomb, which fitted the tin easily when this operation had been carried out. Before the rim was removed, however, a room attendant was called and asked for a tin opener, which was used for removing the rim of the tin.

The bomb was then placed in the tin, resting on a small quantity of oats which had been allowed to remain in the bottom of the tin for safety. The remainder of the rolled oats were presumably to be placed around the sides of the bomb in the tin.

Following the transference of the other bomb to the rattan basket, the male defendant, making an excuse of not feeling well, left the room. He did not return to the boarding house at all, but got into police custody later the same day about five o'clock.

DETECTIVES DISCOVERY.

Soon after twelve o'clock on that day the principal Chinese detective went to the boarding house and booked room No. 11 on the first floor and also another room on the floor above. In room No. 14 he stationed two detectives and he and another detective went to the room on the second floor. Soon after the first defendant left the floor the two detectives on the first floor saw a policeman and a revenue officer coming up the stairs. In consequence of information from them, the principal Chinese detective was called from the floor above.

The principal Chinese detective proceeded to room No. 10, where he knocked on the door, which was not opened at first, the floor attendant then calling out for those inside to open the door for the police to inspect the room. While this was going on the detective heard sounds of things being moved about. The bolt was eventually withdrawn and the detectives entered the room. The second defendant was sitting at a table, while the third defendant, an amah, was reclining on a sofa.

The principal Chinese detective told the amah to get up, and when she did so he found behind her a rolled oats tin with a bomb in it, and with it he saw a handkerchief with rolled oats which had previously been taken from the tin. There was a small quantity of oats in the tin.

The two women were put under arrest and the room left entirely as it was. Headquarters was telephoned, and Chief Detective Inspector Grant and Sub-Inspector Fallon went down to the boarding house. There they found the rattan basket containing the other bomb. Both the rattan basket and the leather suitcase were unlocked when found.

The original bits of tin taken from the room at the time corresponded with the rim of the tin which it had been taken from.

The second defendant had a small lunch of keys, one of which fitted the case. The prisoners and the bombs were taken to the Central Police Station, and the bombs were later examined by the analyst.

A DANGEROUS TYPE.

This examination revealed that the bombs were of a very dangerous and powerful type. They were filled with wads of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine, about six ounces; while the total weight of each bomb was about 8 or 7 lbs. In addition to the gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, the bombs were also loaded with chipped granite, which would have a shrapnel effect when the bomb exploded; while there was also in them a mixture of arsenic-sulphide and potassium of chlorate. The analyst described the bombs as a very powerful and dangerous type of bomb. The bombs were of the concussion type and did not require a detonator to explode them. When dropped on to a hard surface after being thrown they would explode.

Mr. King here remarked that their Worships would recall that a little time back there was a bomb outrage in Hinghung. At that time the police collected some fragments of that bomb. Although this was nothing to do with the present case, it was significant that one of the pieces picked up corresponded with the thickness of the top of one of these bombs; while another piece corresponded with the thickness of the cylinder.

The first defendant would be called to give evidence, and he would say that while he was at Shum Chun he experimented with two bombs, and was actually shown how to throw them, although these bombs were not so big as those brought to Hongkong in the present case. The first defendant, concluded Mr. King, arranged his actions that the particular outrage for which he was to be responsible did not take place.

Mr. King added that he did not know anything about the two women defendants. They were strangers in Hongkong and the police had not been able to find any clue to them here.

DEFENDANT SENTENCED.

On his plea of guilty, the first defendant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The second defendant when charged with possession of bombs without a licence pleaded not guilty, and a similar plea was entered by Mr. Armstrong on behalf of the third defendant.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Put into the witness-box, the first defendant gave evidence bearing out Mr. King's statement regarding his visits to Shum Chun and the arrangements made there for the transference of bombs to Hongkong.

Continuing, he said that he returned to Hongkong on March 1st and booked a room at the World Boarding House. It had been arranged that the second defendant should visit him there and bring the bombs.

He went to the boarding house the following day, on March 2nd, and he then had a rattan basket with him, which contained nothing else but clothing. The second defendant came to the boarding house the same day about noon and was accompanied by the third defendant. He had never seen the third defendant prior to this visit. He had seen the second defendant previous to seeing her at Shum Chun, this other occasion being at Canton about four years ago. The second and third defendants had a leather suitcase with them when they visited him at the boarding house.

The second defendant said she had brought two bombs, and he (witness) told her he had only promised to accept one and asked her why she had brought two, and she explained the other was for someone else. The second defendant opened the case and produced the two bombs, which were concealed in some clothing. One bomb witness put into the rattan basket and the other was put on the floor for the time.

Mr. King: Were you afraid they would go off in the room?

Witness: No.

Mr. King: Why not?

Witness: I don't dread death, but I promised to carry out that job.

Mr. Lindsell: Did you suspect they might go off?

Witness: No.

Mr. Lindsell: Why not?

Witness: It would only go off after they were thrown.

TO AVOID DETECTION.

Continuing, witness said that thinking of the distance to Happy Valley and the danger of detection he consulted the second defendant about it, and after discussion it was decided to conceal the bomb in an oatmeal tin so that it could be carried to its destination without being detected. With this end in view an oatmeal tin was purchased. After procuring a tin opener the rim was removed from the tin, the oatmeal poured into a handkerchief by the second defendant and the bomb placed in the tin. When witness left the room he took nothing out with him. He was detained at the Central Police Station later the same day, having been arrested at the Yaumati wharf about 5 p.m. Between the time he left the boarding house and the time he was arrested he did not return to the boarding house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, witness said when he returned to Hongkong on March 1st he met the second defendant by appointment near a cinema at Yaumati and told her he had engaged a room at the World Boarding House and that she could visit him there. He did not ask her if she had the bombs with her as he was afraid to ask her that question in the street. He had made an arrangement with her in Shum Chun to meet him at Yaumati. Second defendant had no one else with her at this meeting. So far as he knew there was no one else to come in connection with the bombs except himself and the second defendant. The second defendant did not mention that she had another woman with her. When he saw the two women at the boarding house he took the other woman to be an amah attending the second defendant, and in fact the second defendant did say that this woman was her amah.

THIRD DEFENDANT FRIGHTENED.

Mr. Armstrong: Did you not imagine it would be dangerous to introduce a third party into a conspiracy like this?

Witness: It was only arranged that two should be in it, but I could not help the third defendant being brought.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Armstrong, witness said that when the second defendant mentioned about the third bomb at the boarding house the third defendant appeared to be frightened.

Witness added that he did not think she had any knowledge of the bombs prior to that moment. The third defendant, he continued, in reply to other questions, was sent out of the cubicle to prevent her hearing what was said between him and the second defendant and she was later told from the doorway to go and buy some rolled oats. The third defendant did not see the bombs taken out of the suitcase. When she returned with the oats she was sent out on to the verandah and he did not think she could see what was taking place in the room.

The principal boarding house attendant at the World Boarding House was called and gave evidence as to the first defendant taking a room at the boarding house and arriving with a rattan basket. He also stated that two women called the same morning to see him and were shown up to his room. These women had with them a leather suitcase.

When the first defendant took the room there was no other luggage in it. This concluded the evidence at this hearing of the case.

The second defendant intimated that she wished to question first defendant, and Mr. Lindsell said she be given the opportunity to do so at the next hearing of the case, when he could be taken from gaol for this purpose.

Their Worships remanded the defendants, adjourning the case for further hearing next Tuesday afternoon (March 30th).

THE UNREST AT CANTON.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK AS DICTATOR.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The unrest which has been prevailing in Canton for some time, due principally to the conflict between the Left, or Red, and the Right, or anti-Red, Wing of the Kuomintang for dominance in the Southern Capital, reached a crisis on March 20th, when General Chiang Kai Shek, the Kuomintang or Red Army dictator, commenced drastic action against anti-Reds whom the Reds term "counter-revolutionaries." The anti-Reds commenced "skirmishes" several weeks ago by issuing circulars questioning the security of the Kuomintang Central Bank and personally attacking General Chiang and the Reds generally. It is said that the anti-Reds went so far on March 12th as to attempt the life of the Red dictator.

On March 20th, General Chiang Kai Shek, without any order from the Kuomintang Executive Committee, disarmed some of the pickets of the Canton Strike Committee in Tung Yuan, or East Garden, after surrounding and searching the Strike Committee's headquarters for several hours. At the same time, he ordered the disarming of the 4th Regiment of the 1st Corps at Tai-sha-tao. The regiment had been accused of being counter-revolutionaries. General Chiang, the same day, caused the arrest of Captain Li Chi Lung, acting Commandant of the Kuomintang Navy, and took under his own control the Canton Ammunition Factory, after first disarming two companies of guards on duty at the factory. It may be recalled that the Marine Corps of some 2,000 strong, formerly commanded by Captain Aw Yang Lin, were disarmed several days ago when it was learnt that Captain Aw Yang had secretly left Canton, knowing that his anti-Red activities had been discovered.

In the meantime the "Red" militarists standing by the present Kuomintang regime in Canton had also taken control of the Chinese Section of the Canton Kowloon Railway, the Canton Telephone Exchange, the Kwangtung Telegraph Administration, and other important communications.

As is usually the case in factional conflicts in Canton, the last set of officials to have control of funds will be the gainers and those holding empty and unsecured government bonds, the losers. The first day of the unsettled conditions in Canton, March 20th, saw a drop of 12 points in Central Bank notes, some smaller shops refusing to handle them altogether.

Excepting the inconvenience caused by delay on mails and telegraphs and the hesitation to accept Central Bank notes, there appeared to be no other trouble in sight. Since March 20th censors have appeared again in the Canton newspaper offices and while they remain, all Canton newspapers will be practically edited by the Kuomintang Publicity Bureau.

Some 50 wounded Hunanese mercenaries have arrived at Canton from the North River districts during the last few days, but so far there has been no news of serious trouble.

During the disarming process in Canton on March 20th, when the city was put under extra military vigilance, districts outside the city were greatly excited and, for nearly an hour, incoming and outgoing trains on the Canton-Samshui and the Canton-Hankow lines were held up, while the service on the Canton-Kowloon Railway was suspended, except for military purposes.

The Strike Committee in Canton issued the following statement:—

"On account of the stoppage of communications due to military actions to-day (March 20th), all departments of this Committee were compelled to cease functioning and the Conference of Labour Representatives was also unable to meet and had to suspend operation for a time. Now order has been restored, all questions having been settled, and consequently all departments have resumed business. Realizing the anxiety experienced on the part of all fellow workers, this statement is issued to them for their information."

General Chiang Kai Shek has not been satisfied with the activities of the Strike Committee for some time, and the pickets have been a problem to both himself and the Kuomintang Political Commission, a fact touched upon in previous correspondence more than once. The disarming of some of the pickets will lessen their strength to that extent, and there is no doubt that the proposed Kuomintang change of policy towards the "anti-imperialist" boycott and strike may soon be carried out gradually, if not at once. The strikers are opposed to being sent to Whampoa to "open the port" as first suggested by General Chiang.

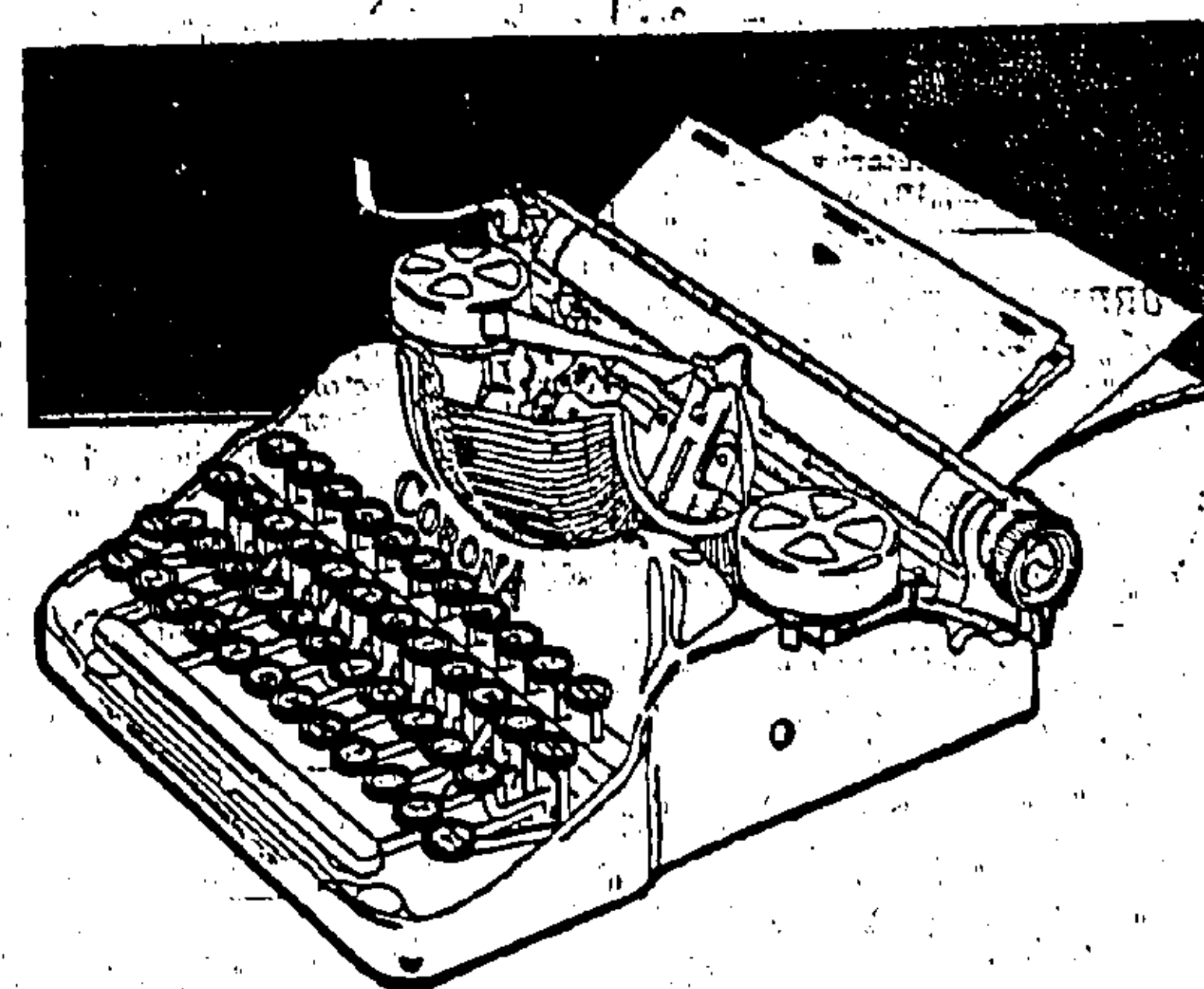
Whether or not the anti-Reds will be able to get the support of the workers to range themselves against the Reds may soon be settled.

THE PEKING SHOOTING EPISODE.

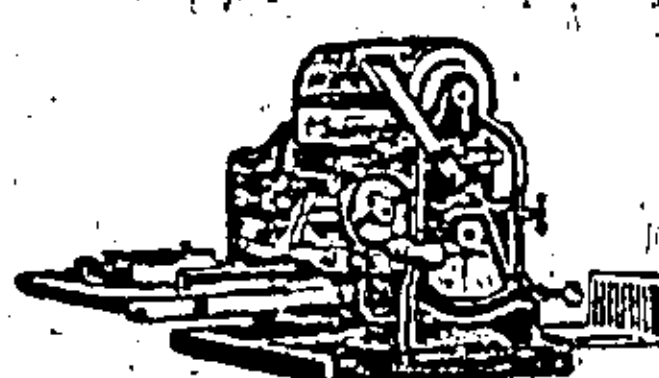
ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CANTON'S RUSSIAN ADVISERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In "opposition circles" in Canton the Soviet Party from Canton, now in Peking, led by Messieurs Borodin and Semiaoff (Advisers of the Kuomintang in Canton), are being accused of having started the agitation in Peking which led to the killing of students there on March 18th. They are accused also of being responsible for the student agitations in Canton which led to the regrettable occurrence of June 23rd last.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED From 22nd MARCH to 2nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Secretaries.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1926. [3350]

LOST SURRENDERED BILLS OF LADING.

SURRENDERED Bills of Lading for:—

S.S. "KIBI MARU No. 15" arrived Canton on 31/1/26 from Kobe.
Nos. 23 and 30 (each covering 5 cases Cotton Piece Goods).

S.S. "FUKUSU MARU" arrived Canton on 29/2/26 from Keelung.
Nos. 1 and 2 (covering Keelung Coal).

S.S. "UNKAL MARU No. 5" arrived Canton on 29/2/26 from Kobe.
No. A.6 (covering 12 cases Brass Sheets).
No. A.7 (covering 10 cases Copper Sheets).

Having been LOST, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the above-mentioned Bills of Lading have been CANCELLED, and that we have duly delivered the Goods to the Receiver. Anyone found the Lost Bills of Lading kindly Return them to the Owners Agents, the

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1926. [3351]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th April 1926 or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1926. [3352]

NOTICE.

WE Have Been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. F. REDD, AWAY & Co., Ltd., MANCHESTER, and are prepared to quote on "CAMEL" FIRE HOSE and CANVAS HOSE for all Purposes.

THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD.,
14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1926, in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., at 5.30 p.m. Business—adopt the Accounts for 1925 and to elect Officers, etc.

Will Anyone willing to join the Committee or take Office please send their Names to the Undersecretary.

B. L. FROST,
3347 President and Hon. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH Reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 27th JANUARY, 1926, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st APRIL, 1926 instead of 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further EXTEND the Time for Payment of this Call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that that Date for Payment of the Final Call is POSTPONED to 2nd JULY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 2nd JULY, 1926.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1926. [3330]

FOUND.—Brown and White Male HUNTING DOG. Owner can have same. Answer to 3249, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3349]

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
Splendid Situation. Electric Light. For Terms—Apply to H. L. BEER, Wei-Hai-Wei. [3326]

TO BAKERS, HOTELS—STOCKTAKING SALE of Pure Blackberry and Strawberry Jams in Case Lots of 75 pounds Tins at \$36 and \$22.60 Per Case. Two Weeks Only.—MONTGOMERY, OLLERTON & Co., 10, Des Vaux Road Cent. TEL. 4630.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Offices of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1926, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED From the 18th to the 24th MARCH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1926. [3298]

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The "BRITISH LEGION" will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Accounts for 1925, and of electing Officers and other Members of the Committee for the ensuing year and of appointing Honorary Auditor and of dealing with any other Business.

By Order of the General Committee,
H. W. D. ADAMS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
3342

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1926, at 11 O'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1926, until THURSDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1926. [3320]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersecretary, on FRIDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th day of MARCH, to MONDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1926. [3321]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1926, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st OCTOBER, 1925.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th day of MARCH, to MONDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1926. [3321]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1926, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th MARCH, 1926 (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1926. [3337]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 3461 for 25 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 48751/48775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY CLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMAN TESDALE, both of Shanghai, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be Issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3233]

INTIMATIONS

TO LET—EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within easy reach of the city and the UNIVERSITY, comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, up-to-date sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage, at \$175.00 monthly. These residences, on MOUNT DAVID ROAD, POKFULAN, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. It is hoped very shortly to provide this neighbourhood with a bus service at popular rates. Apply to—F. A. JOSEPH, Prince's Building. Telephone No. 916. [3319]

FOR SALE.

ON the Instructions of the Public Trustee of England, the Undersigned have been Authorized to negotiate for the SALE of the following Properties:—

- 1.—37/38 (Old Numbers), Queen's Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
 - 2.—1/31 (Odd Numbers), Pottinger Street on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
 - 3.—2/32 (Even Numbers), Chinese Street on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
 - 4.—60/70 (Even Numbers), Des Vaux Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
 - 5.—154/160, Praya East on Marine Lot No. 196.
 - 6.—31/67 Square feet of Land being the Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 168.
 - 7.—15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 367.
 - 8.—18/23 (Running Numbers), Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 363.
 - 9.—35, Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 379.
 - 10.—37A, 37B, 38A, 39 and 40, Connaught Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 351.
 - 11.—Stephen's Building, situate on Portion of Marine Lot No. 331.
 - 12.—7, Robinson Road on Inland Lot No. 713.
 - 13.—9, Shelly Street on Section E of Inland Lot No. 119.
 - 14.—44, Bonham Road on Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 591.
 - 15.—45, Bonham Road on Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 591.
 - 16.—4, Peak Road on Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 648.
 - 17.—9, Mountain View, The Peak, on Section A of Rural Building Lot No. 60.
 - 18.—10, Mountain View, The Peak, on Section I of Rural Building Lot No. 60.
 - 19.—5, Stewart Terrace, The Peak, on Section E of Rural Building Lot No. 9.
 - 20.—1 and 2, "Dikshana," situate on Section A of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 539.
 - 21.—52,453 Square feet of Land being Kowloon Inland Lot No. 538.
 - 22.—255 and 257, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, on Portion of the Remaining Portion of Section B of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 29.
 - 23.—132, 134 and 136, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on Portion of the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 22.
 - 24.—182/180 (even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 674.
 - 25.—182/200 (even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 712.
 - 26.—202/220 (even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 875.
 - 27.—2,773 Square feet of Land being Kowloon Inland Lot No. 422.
 - 28.—429, 441 and 443, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1518.
 - 29.—531/563 (odd Numbers), Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1102.
 - 30.—847, 849 and 851, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, on Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1081.
 - 31.—6,783 Square feet of Land being Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1081.
- For further particulars, apply to
Messrs. DEACONS,
Solicitors.
3339 1, Des Vaux Road Central.

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT CONTROLLER, Government Opium Monopoly, Salary \$400 Per Month, Free Furnished Quarters, 3-Year Agreement with Prospect of Permanent Employment with Salary Rising to Maximum \$500, and Provident Fund. Experience of Chinese and Personal References Essential. Preferably Unmarried.
Apply Box No. 3288,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office [3288]

TO LET From APRIL 7th, for 6 Months, "TAIWO" Fully Furnished Six-roomed HOUSE on BARKER ROAD Within Five Minutes Walk of Train Station. Staff of Experience and Long Service to the Advertiser, will be left in the House. Apply—HOLYOAK, c/o HOLYOAK, MURRAY & Co., Ltd. [3255]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
1082

TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CARRARON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Building.
3280

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155 c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [155]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—To Rent MATCHED at REPUTE BAY for SEASON.—BOURCHIER, 10 THE PEARL. [183]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYERIS"

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1926.

CHINESE REPRESENTATION ON TREATY PORT COUNCILS.

We observe that at the annual meeting of ratepayers at Hankow, at which there was a record attendance, a resolution was overwhelmingly carried expressing the opinion that "Chinese citizens should be allowed to co-operate in the Municipal administration of the Concession," and accordingly the Council was instructed to appoint a Committee to investigate and report on means of according votes to permanent Chinese residents in the Concession and of making provision for Chinese citizens occupying some of the seats on the Council.

The motion encountered strong opposition from one who, we believe, is the oldest foreign resident of the port. It was urged by him that the times are unpropitious for making drastic changes of this character in Treaty Port administration. He recalled that on June 11th last the Concession was attacked by rowdies without the slightest provocation on the part of the foreigners. "There was absolutely no excuse for it, but the Chinese claimed it was for them to lay down the terms of settlement. They demanded, first, that the British Volunteers should be disbanded and disbanded; that the British sailors should not come ashore, or British warships be allowed in Chinese waters; that the policing of this Concession should be handed over to the Chinese, and that a million dollars should be paid by the Municipality to the patriots who had attacked us." The speaker described this as "the first attempt by the Chinese to grab our settlement" and said the second attempt might succeed "if this meeting could only be induced to invite

the Chinese to become members of our Municipal Council. With a Council on which the Chinese had the majority vote that million dollars of a reward for evil doing might become theirs yet."

One answer to this, of course, is that it can never be contemplated that Chinese should have a majority vote on the Municipal Councils of the Foreign Concessions in the Treaty Ports. The argument of the mover of the resolution was that

Great Britain always has encouraged the participation of all nationalities in municipal administration, and now that we are irrevocably committed to Chinese occupation of part of the Concession it is only logical that the Chinese should be accorded the privilege and responsibility of participating in its government. Again, no taxation without representation has always been a cardinal maxim of British policy, and we have obtained the adoption of this principle in the ex-Russian Concession and we also have good hopes of obtaining it in the ex-German Concession. A right on which we insist for ourselves in other municipal areas we cannot refuse with any justice in our own Concession.

An interesting contrast may be drawn in this connection between the attitude which the Treaty Port Settlements have maintained towards Chinese representation and the practice in the British Colony of Hongkong. More than forty years ago it was recognised in Hongkong to be "only logical that the Chinese [who had come in such large numbers to dwell in the Colony, as they have also in the Treaty Port Settlements] should be accorded the privilege and responsibility of participating in its government." One Chinese representative was given a seat on the Legislative Council of the Colony in 1884, and when the British community petitioned in 1896 for larger unofficial representation on the Council, Mr. Joseph CHAMBERLAIN, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time, enlarged the Council by one official and one unofficial member, and wrote: "Who the unofficial member should be, and what special interest, if any, he should represent, I leave to the Governor to determine. I may observe, however, that the Chinese community is the element which is least represented, while it is also by far the most numerous, and that I should regard as valuable any step which tended to attach them more closely to the British connection and increase their practical interest in public affairs." The result was that from that time there have been two Chinese representatives instead of one on the Legislative Council, which, in Hongkong, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN remarked, "discharges municipal duties."

There is no more danger of Chinese "grabbing the Settlements" in the Treaty Ports than there is of the Chinese grabbing the Colony of Hongkong as a result of making some concession to the changed conditions in China. The possibility of Chinese representatives being in a majority in these Municipal Councils need not be considered any more than it can be considered in Hongkong. If Chinese representation is accorded in the Treaty Port Settlements—and the time has arrived when there seems every likelihood of that—it will be a restricted privilege, as it is in Hongkong. Until the Foreign Settlements in China are surrendered by the Foreign Powers to China it must necessarily be that whatever arrangements are made for Chinese representation on the Municipal Council, foreign control of the municipal administration must be safeguarded, just as it is safeguarded in Hongkong. Be it remembered that the decision to accord Chinese representation on the Municipal Councils of the Treaty Port Settlements does not rest entirely with the ratepayers of these settlements. They can but express an opinion in the matter. Final decision can be taken only by the Imperial Government—the lessee of the Settlement—after the ratepayers' views have been considered by the Consul of the Port, the Minister to Peking, and H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. If a decision is taken to accord to the Chinese, residing in the various Settlements some representation on the Municipal Councils, it is fairly safe to conclude that the British Government will be largely guided by the arrangements which have worked so satisfactorily in Hongkong.

A Chinese case of rabies on the 19th inst. is recorded in the Medical Officer of Health's return of notifiable diseases.

A Chinese junkman was fined \$2,000 at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for unlawful possession of 21 keels of opium.

The Engineer Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps had a group photograph taken last evening at Headquarters.

Members of the Helena May Institute are reminded that the booking for the Musical closes on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—ADVT.

A Chinese who was found in an unconscious condition in Queen Street on Sunday, died after being admitted to the Government Civil Hospital.

Capt. W. H. Calthrop Calthrop, A.M., O.B.E., R.N. is retiring from the post of Master Attendant at Singapore and leaves for Home on board the P. & O. *Murea* on April 9th.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott, C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, in succession to the Hon. Mr. E. S. Howe, C.M.G.

We notice that all our contemporaries print the name of the new Colonial Secretary of Hongkong as Mr. W. T. Southern. The name was correctly given in yesterday's *Daily Press*—Mr. W. T. Southern.

In spite of the inclement weather there was a full house at the Theatre Royal, last night, when "The Quinets" presented "No. No. Nanette." The audience thoroughly enjoyed the show, which will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night.

As a sequel to an accident at Bowrington Canal on Saturday, when a Chinese woman was knocked down by a lorry, the unlicensed person driving the lorry and the proper driver appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday. It was stated that the woman's condition was serious. Defendants were remanded for one week.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter from the Government will be submitted relative to the frequent examination of potable waters of the Colony. (This matter was raised, it will be remembered, by Dr. W. V. M. Koch at a recent meeting of the Board). There will also be read a letter from the Government relative to the appointment of Dr. W. V. M. Koch to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years.

An attempt at armed robbery was made at No. 15, Percival Street, Wanchai, yesterday about noon by two men, one of whom was armed with a dagger. It appears that the men went to this house and told the Chinese servant girl that they were painters and had been sent by the landlord to carry out some work there. The girl admitted them, but on finding that the men were robbers she blew a police whistle and gave the alarm. The men, before bolting from the house, without stealing anything, stabbed the girl in the head and arm, and she was removed to hospital in an unconscious condition.

B.N.B. GOVERNOR'S DEATH.

MR. A. C. PEARSON DIES AT JESSELTON.

Singapore papers announce with regret the death of Mr. A. C. Pearson, C.M.G., Governor of British North Borneo, which occurred at Jesselton on the 15th inst.

The late Mr. Pearson, who died of septicaemia, was formerly Government Secretary at Jesselton, and he became Governor in August of last year, in succession to the late Sir William Rycroft, who resigned in the previous May and died in England. British North Borneo has thus lost two Governors inside of a year.

The late Mr. Pearson, who was born in 1816, married a daughter of Edward Gueritz, a former Governor of North Borneo. He was educated at Felsted School and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1887 he became a cadet in the British North Borneo Civil Service and four years later was Resident. In 1905 he was appointed a Session Judge, acting Judicial Commissioner Land, 1908, Government Secretary 1909, Acting Governor 1910 and 1911, Governor 1912-22 and since 1925.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

HOME POLITICS.

PROBLEMS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY.

Rouen, March 21st.

Political activity will be concerned during the coming week with three subjects of outstanding importance: namely the happenings at Geneva, the Report of the Coal Commission and the Government's Electricity Bill.

The debate on Geneva takes place on Tuesday, when Sir Austen Chamberlain will make his promised statement. The speeches which were made yesterday in the country by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, the Labour and Liberal Leaders, indicate that the Foreign Secretary will encounter vigorous criticism from the Opposition parties.

On Wednesday, the Premier will meet the representatives of the coalowners and miners to discuss the Report of the Coal Commission. This action of Mr. Stanley Baldwin is in conformity with what is understood to be his desire and that of the Cabinet; namely, that the danger of clouding the coal issue with controversy on particular points should be avoided by the general acceptance by the Government, coalowners and miners of the Commission's report as it stands. That being so the Government is taking the initiative and it is expected that on Wednesday Mr. Baldwin will appeal for a far-seeing and public-spirited approach to the problem. His previous appeal, made on the day after the issue of the Commission's Report for calm consideration and restraint has certainly so far met with the desired response, for not only the coalowners and miners but also public men with a sense of responsibility have followed the Premier's lead. Both miners and coalowners have shown a disposition to examine the possibilities of a satisfactory settlement and little has been heard about a general strike. If Mr. Baldwin on Wednesday finds a mutual desire for a satisfactory solution of the problem he will, it is understood, indicate the readiness of the Government to give legislative effect to such portions of the Report as require statutory sanction.

On Thursday, the coalowners and miners' leaders will meet again and this meeting must be deeply influenced by what has happened at the previous days' discussion with the Premier.

For the moment neither side has reached any definite conclusion. The crucial point, of course, is that of wage reductions. The Commission has suggested a revision downwards of the 33 per cent. minimum addition to the standard wage and also a comprehensive review of district wages. The question of immediate interest is the subsidy. The Report is quite definite in declaring that this must not be continued. It looks, however, as if the industry will require some sort of special assistance to tide over the period of reconstruction, and speculation at the moment tends to centre upon a loan as a likely method to overcome this difficulty.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY. CHAMPIONSHIP SHARED BY SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Rugby, March 21st.

By defeating England on Saturday, Scotland shares the international Rugby championship with Ireland, each country having won three and lost one of the four matches played.

(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH ARMY.

MILITARY SERVICE PERIODS TO BE REDUCED.

Paris, March 22nd.

The Ministry of War is completing a bill for reducing military service from 18 to 16 months, with the hope to lower it ultimately to 12.

After reorganization the Army will probably comprise twenty Metropolitan Divisions, four North African Divisions and four Colonial Divisions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SOVIET STILL SUSPICIOUS OF SWITZERLAND.

Geneva, March 22nd.

In conformity with the decision of the League Council, the Secretariat has again invited the Soviet to participate in a preparatory conference, pointing out the Swiss Government have given an assurance that the Soviet delegates will be granted the same facilities on entering Switzerland and the same immunities and protection as other delegates.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

TIMES' AND AMERICA'S 'SUSPICIOUS ISOLATION.'

New York, March 22nd.

The London Times editorial referring to the "perplexing and embarrassing coincidence" of Senator Borah's proposal and Mr. Houghton's report, which is not unnaturally regarded in many quarters as clear evidence of the tendency of America to return to a policy of suspicious isolation, congratulates the State Department on removing the danger and apprehension regarding Senator Borah's proposal, also for the intimation that Mr. Houghton's report must not be taken as an indication of the Government's policy, but opines the incidents cannot be dismissed as though they never occurred, especially Mr. Houghton's "Far too sweeping indictment."

The paper says the Ambassador's summary view of the League as a feeble replica of the Holy Alliance is as briefly reported as almost unintelligible, and points out as America withdrew at the most difficult time, from intense participation in European councils, and has given constant evidence that participation is impossible, it would be undignified for Europe to appeal further, and the latter set herself to help herself in her own way, but if America is willing to co-operate in other ways her aid is welcomed.

Meantime, Europe is in no way in such an evil condition as Mr. Houghton paints. "Slowly, sometimes with sharp instructive relapses, statesmen and the people are struggling to secure ways to forge the difficult guarantees of peace."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

UNSKILLED LABOURERS FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

Delhi, March 22nd.

After three months' negotiations the question of Indian emigration to British Guiana has ended, the Assembly approving the emigration of 500 families of unskilled labourers, not exceeding 1,500 persons.

RHINELAND REJOICES.

COLOGNE CELEBRATES ITS LIBERATION.

Cologne, March 21st.

Black, red and gold flamed from flags flying for the first time from the cathedral and other flags on principal buildings and banners borne in processions, on the occasion of the biggest republican demonstration ever seen on the Rhine, when President Hindenburg arrived to set the seal on the festivities in celebration of the liberation of the Cologne zone from foreign occupation. The city is swarming with visitors from all over the country. A guard of honour escorted the President from the station to Government House, and after his attending to various official functions, the Municipality entertained President Hindenburg at a banquet.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

AIR RACE TO ARCTIC.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION DELAYED BY MISHAPS.

New York, March 21st.

A message from Fairbanks, Alaska, says that a series of accidents has delayed the departure of the Wilkins Arctic expedition to the North Pole which hoped to start on March 21st. Two aeroplanes were previously damaged and the third yesterday turned turtle when taxiing in a field and buried its nose in mud and snow. The damage was serious but possibly the aeroplane can be repaired. The enterprise is at present at a standstill though it is hoped that the misfortunes which have overtaken the party will only temporarily hold up the expedition.

Future plans depended on the decision of the Detroit Aviation Society, which will consider whether the undertaking is to be carried out.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NORTHERN WAR.

KUOMINCHUN FORCES IN FULL RETREAT.

Tientsin, March 21st.

The Kuominchun defence has broken down, and they are in full retreat from Lanhien, which was captured by the Fengtien forces after continuous artillery bombardment.

KUOMINCHUN TO MAKE A STAND.

Tientsin, March 22nd.

The Kuominchun is rapidly withdrawing on both fronts, a large proportion of the troops having already passed Tientsin, suggesting that Tientsin will be evacuated and a stand made at Fengtai. The Fengtien forces have penetrated as far as Kueichow.

After the last Kuominchun train had passed they attempted to blow up a bridge near Kueichow, but American troops guarding the neighbourhood, frustrated them.

Anglo-American patrols are guarding the entrance to the Concessions, owing to reports from villages in the vicinity of Tientsin which are infested with soldiers, and there has been considerable looting.

No further trouble is reported from Taku, and the harlights have been refitted.

OBITUARY.

MR. REGINALD GEORGE WATSON, C.M.G.

London, March 21st.

The death is announced of Mr. Reginald George Watson.

[Mr. Reginald George Watson, C.M.G., was educated at Hailybury, and entered the Civil Service, Straits Settlements, in 1883. He was Protector of Chinese in Perak in 1891, and Senior Magistrate of Selangor in 1896. Three years later he became Secretary to the Government, and the posts he held later were: Senior Magistrate, Perak, 1901; Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Federated Malay States, 1902; Commissioner of Lands and Surveys, 1906; Federal Secretary, 1909; British Resident, Selangor, 1911; Perak, 1912-19. He retired in 1919.]

TOURIST SHIP IN COLLISION.

"RESOLUTE" DAMAGED AT YOKOHAMA.

PASSENGERS UNHURT.

Papers from Japan state that the tourist ship *Resolute*, which was recently in Hongkong, arrived at Kobe on the 6th instant with damage to her stern on the starboard side as the result of a collision with another steamer.

It appears that the *Resolute* left Yokohama on the previous day at 5.30 a.m. and was outside the breakwater when a collision occurred with the Dutch steamer *Tijmanook*. The bow of the *Tijmanook* struck the big liner on the starboard side about 60 feet from the stern. The mishap occurred at 6.15.

Passengers in the staterooms near the point of impact, two elderly ladies, in fact one of them the oldest lady among the passengers, were rudely awakened, but none were at all injured or badly frightened. Most of the *Resolute's* passengers were quite unaware of the accident until several hours after it had happened. Many of the nearby cabins were unoccupied, some of the occupants being on overland excursions across Japan.

Captain Malmon, in command of the *Resolute*, gave out the following statement later, and added that he did not want to attach the blame for the accident on the officers of the *Tijmanook*.

"Coming out clear of the breakwater, the *Resolute* was headed away to the left outside of all the steamers anchored in the bay. About this time the Dutch steamer *Tijmanook*, one of a group of four steamers anchored close together, hove up anchor and started to come out across the *Resolute's* course. Two blasts of our whistle were answered by two from the *Tijmanook*, indicating that she was also directing her course to port. The *Resolute* was swung away to the left to cross ahead of the *Tijmanook*, but apparently the Dutch steamer had too much way on to stop in time, and she ran into us."

LADDERLESS STOCKINGS.

An invention is announced which, it is claimed, by Sir Nicholas Gratton-Doyle, M.P., will revolutionise the hosiery trade. He reveals that a Midland firm has discovered a method of weaving silk, cotton, artificial silk and other materials, introducing a knotted stitch, enabling the manufacture of stockings that will not "ladder."

Leicestershire and Nottingham manufacturers are installing 40 of the new looms.

THE AMERICANS ON TOUR. THE DESIRE TO REFORM EVERYTHING.

(BY A BLUNT ENGLISHMAN.)

The sixth "round the world cruise" ship of the season has now reached Hongkong. We have seen the *Corinthia*, the *Belgian*, the *Empress of Scotland*, the *Resolute*, the *Laconia*, and now we have the *Franconia*. It is said that all these ships have been run at a loss, probably because there are now too many people in the business. The competitors are the Canadian Pacific Steamships Co., Raymond-Whitcomb, Cooks, the American Express, the United American Lines and a Mr. Clark who claims to have been the pioneer of the "trip-round-the-world" idea. In addition to the passengers on these ships that have been especially chartered for the "round-the-world cruise" there are many people who take the trip in a more or less private manner. They go from port to port on the different ships of the Dollar line. Messrs. Alfred Holt also carry such sightseers on the famous Blue Funnel line.

WHAT IT COSTS.

About ten pages of advertisement, about cruises, mostly "round-the-world" cruises, appeared in a recent issue of a popular American magazine. From those pages one learns that the *Resolute* cruise was planned to last four months, sailing westward from New York through the Panama Canal. The rates are advertised as from \$1,500 (gold) and up including shore excursions. The lowest rate, therefore, was slightly under \$3 a day. It was stated by one of the passengers that, if the ship were not full up, anyone could embark at one port and leave the ship at any other port for a flat rate of \$3 a day, inclusive of everything. Of course, the best accommodation costs more. It was said that a man and his wife paid about \$3,500 for a small suite, consisting of two cabins and a private bathroom. That works out at nearly \$20 a day each.

The tourist agencies also arrange Mediterranean cruises, which are very popular, and West Indian cruises. The popular, and West Indian cruises, the *Reliance*, sailing from New York, offers a cruise of 27 days at \$250 (gold) and up. Raymond and Whitcomb offer 21 days' cruise to the West Indies at rates ranging from \$2,250 (gold) to \$375 (gold). The *Resolute*, according to a non-partisan, did not fly the Stars and Stripes, because of the liquor laws. Nearly all of her passengers, however, were Americans.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Nearly all these ships that have called at Hongkong have had only rather more than half the full complement of passengers. It is, however, a fair estimate that they have, together, brought more than 2,000 tourists to the Colony. Of that number about 70 per cent. were women. The feminine in the U.S.A. is, indeed, the master. It amazes some of our old-fashioned Englishmen, who remember the writings of St. Paul, when we watch and listen to American women. They create public opinion in the U.S.A. They appear to and make Presidents to rule their English *parlous* to rule their men-folk with a rod of iron. Mother and daughters treat "Poppa" with a patronage that is as astounding as is "Poppa's" meekness. Perhaps, in the end, "Poppa" will have the reward promised to the meek and inherit the earth. Anyway he makes, if he does not inherit, the wealth of the earth.

What the Orientals, with their many wives, think of the American wife or daughter is beyond an Englishman's imagination.

A SIGN OF REVOLT.

Mr. Edward W. Bok knows as much about American women as any man on earth. He made a fortune as a result of his careful study of their psychology. He has written a woman's magazine, something that had an enormous circulation, something that is a million weekly, unless the thing over-comes Bok's autobiography is as fault. The American editor of the *Atlantic* writes: "No one in this country—or in the world for that matter—has studied womanhood to more practical purpose than has Edward W. Bok. He has learned to use a vulgarity of our countryside to put a flea in a lady's ear." In the above-mentioned journal Bok tells us about the petitions that people in the U.S.A. who want things stopped. He writes: "Having petitioned and memorialised to our heart's content that all these evils in our American life shall be stopped, our restless eyes are beginning to snap across the ocean, and we are beginning to catalogue the evils in other nations that must be stopped. The fact that we have not stopped a single evil in our own land deters us not. We must begin our works in other lands. The world is ours in which to stop things."

He then explains that 200 "representative American women" have started to make a fuss because the millers in Holland are dismantling the windmills so picturesquely characteristic of the land of Dykes, and substituting machinery for the operation of their mills. They have commenced to stop this outrageous despoliation of the Dutch landscape, and so on. The blunt Englishman has only one comment: "Like their damned cheek" he says, "with a twinkle in his eye. What about the Monroe doctrine?"

(Continued on next Column.)

COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY. LITTLE CHANCE OF RELIEF FOR SOME WEEKS.

Those who anticipated that the rain of the past week would tend to hasten the removal of the restriction on the supply of water to the public in Hongkong and Kowloon, will regret to learn that there is no immediate prospect of the situation being ameliorated.

Mr. R. M. Henderson, Engineer-in-Chief of the Waterworks of the Colony, informed a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, yesterday, that the present supply in the reservoirs was still far below normal.

The average rainfall over 42 years for March, he said, is only 2.77 inches, while the figures for April are 5.29 inches. It would require an abnormal fall of rain to expedite the removal of the present restrictions.

On March 10th, when approximately 1.6 inches of rain fell on the Hongkong side, there was a gain of 51 millions at the reservoirs. On the 20th and 21st, however, there was a loss of 51 and 61 million gallons respectively. Since the 1st of the month probably, the rainfall has produced between two or three days' supply, said Mr. Henderson.

A COMPARISON.

Comparing this year with last year, the supply in sight on the Hongkong side on—

March 22nd, 1925, was 949.4 million gallons.

March 22nd, 1926, was 714.35 million gallons.

At the end of March last year, the figures were 1,017 million gallons, but the dry season set in earlier than usual, there being no really heavy downfalls after July, when between 20 and 25 inches of rain fell. From August until the end of the year, the figures each month fell below the average.

SITUATION IN KOWLOON.

At present the storage in Kowloon is 147.84 million gallons, compared with 102.9 million on March 22nd last year.

However, Kowloon householders can gain some consolation from the fact that good progress is being made with the Shing Mun Valley scheme, which will considerably relieve the present shortage.

Both tunnels are expected to be finished by June. At the present, "difficult ground" has been struck in tunnel No. 2, but Mr. Henderson appeared confident that there would be little, if any, delay in the completion of both tunnels when the anticipated increased water supply would be available for Kowloon.

AN ALLEGED THEFT.

SHANTUNG CONSTABLE DISCHARGED.

A Shantung constable attached to the Yau-mat Police Station, who was remanded by Mr. J. H. B. Nibill at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court on Friday, on a charge of having stolen \$30 from a groom of Jardine's stables, again appeared at the Magistrate's yesterday.

Mr. D. Barlingham prosecuted on behalf of the Police, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida defended.

It was stated that defendant was posted on the trains to search passengers arriving and departing from Kowloon Railway Station. It was alleged that defendant searched complainant when the train was approaching Tai Po Station, and took \$30 from him. The defendant's belongings were later searched, when complainant reported the matter at Sheung Shui Police Station, but the money was not found.

Defendant denied the charge, and complainant could not swear that he was the man who had searched him. He was discharged.

The comic part of the story is that at least three of the petitioning ladies own husbands who have made their pile by selling engines to the Dutch millers. The whole of the petition is so inaccurate, so silly and so utterly illogical, that Bok, who is of Dutch extraction, and an American citizen, makes great fun of it. The American ladies themselves saw no humour in their queer critics.

Let the crime of being ungallant causes the American ladies to petition the Hongkong Government to imprison the writer, it may be as well to add that he has many American friends. There is no more sincere admirer of some American ladies who have visited this Colony. They, indeed, had that peculiar characteristic called "charm." They are often very beautiful, frequently generous in thought and wonderfully quick and clever in repartee. There is no woman more worthy of respect and admiration than the really educated American woman. If the later patriotism of the Englishman permits him to go no further, he can truthfully say that he has met many American women the equal of the Englishwomen at her best. It is the deadly-serious "put-the-world-right" American woman that is so amusing, but difficult. The beautiful, the care-free, the gladdening American girl or woman might inspire any Tennyson or Ruskin to write poems of praise. She is like the lilies of the field, who toil not, neither do they worry. "Dear Miss America, keep your sense of humour, your laughter, your glad gaiety and your charm; but do save your erring sisters from being too ridiculous."

WANCHAI SQUABBLE.

EUROPEAN WOMEN BOUND OVER.

The case in which Mrs. V. L. Spink of 211, Wanchai Road, summoned her next door neighbour, Miss May Murray, for using abusive language, came up for hearing before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The case had been previously adjourned in the hope that an amicable understanding might be effected, but it proved fruitless. There was a cross-summons by Miss Murray.

Mrs. G. R. Haywood represented Mrs. Spink, and Mr. A. J. Donoghue was for Miss Murray.

Mr. Haywood referred to two quarrels, which he described as the "fortune-telling" and the "knitting needle" incidents. The houses, he said, were built, that whatever was said in one could be overheard in the next. Just before Chinese New Year, following a quarrel, Miss Murray had called in a Chinese fortune-teller, and Mrs. Spink, who was in bed with an attack of malaria overheard the conversation. With regard to the second incident, Mr. Haywood said, Mrs. Spink had asked Miss Murray for the return of some knitting needles which she had lent her two years previously, and a quarrel ensued.

Expressions alleged to have been used by both parties were written down and handed to his Worship.

After a lengthy hearing, in which personal matters were exposed, His Worship bound both parties over to keep the peace for twelve months in sureties of \$100 each.

"LIVING ON LOVE."

LANDS AN ACTOR IN PRISON.

"You have been living on love. What about the money to provide food?" asked Mr. Lindsell of a Shantung actor, who was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with having received a quantity of stolen jewellery and money, from a Japanese woman with whom he had eloped. The woman was the wife of a Hakka carpenter living in Shaikwan Road, who was the complainant in the case.

Defendant, as eloquently as if he were acting the part of a Don Juan on the stage, replied that the woman found the food for over three months as he had not a cent himself. He stated emphatically that the woman loved him passionately.

The husband only asked that his wife should be contrite, and he would then forgive her lapse. It was either prison or home, and she wisely chose the latter. She was thereupon bound over.

Don Juan, or the "second-rate," as the Magistrate called him, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLCHASE.

THE FAVOURITES.

A writer in one of the latest London papers to hand says of the horses in the Grand National, which will be run on the 28th inst.:

"Sprig remains favourite for the National, though those associated with him have not backed him at the comparatively short prices which have been on offer. Their opinion is that it will be better to take 5 to 1 about him on the day of the great steeplechase rather than the day of the great price with the risk of mishaps during the ensuing month. If all goes well with him, I dare say Sprig will retain his present position in the National type, and it is thought he would have won last year but for having been stopped in his work a few weeks before the race. It is in his favour that in Ted Leader he will have a jockey who is good on any course, but particularly so at Aintree. Old Tay Bridge has not been out since his encouraging effort at Newbury, but he is in active work, and seems to be quite sound now."

Jack Anthony, who rode him into second place in the National last season, has the option of riding him again, and has the jockey who is fortunate if he can find a more likely horse for the job. The find a more likely horse for the job. The latest report is that Anthony may ride for the Hon. A. Hastings's stable, with which he has been so long associated. Marston Moor is said to be the best of the National horses in this establishment. It will be recalled that he won the Stanley Steeplechase last year, but that, of course, is only half the distance of the Grand National. The horse who was third to Marston Moor in that event, Master Billee, is now being talked of as a likely outsider. Trained in the same stable as Silvio, he is found among those handicapped with the minimum weight. He is one of the youngest in the Grand National entry, being only seven years old. It will be as well to keep an eye on Master Billee, for though he fell in the Becher Chase last autumn, he showed that he can both stay and jump when finishing third in a large field for the Welsh Grand National in the spring. Curious if he, and not Silvio, should prove the best of Whistler's at Liverpool. In any case, it is clear that he is a young chaser of genuine promise."

TRIUMPHANT BRITAIN. POPULAR MISREPRESENTATIONS IN AMERICA. AN IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT.

In this article Mr. Frank Simons, a well known American writer maintains that Britain has survived the worst of her economic problems, and that the popular American view, recently supported by Colonel Harvey, that she has "gone under" is untenable.

[BY FRANK H. SIMONS.]

The longer one stays in England the clearer one essential fact becomes. Despite all superficial evidences of difficulties, there is not the smallest sound reason to accept current American pessimistic views, or to doubt that Great Britain is already over the worst of its economic problems and is not only certain to "come back," but, in the inner circles, as contrasted with the man in the street, has already recovered confidence.

It is true that there are a number of fundamental reorganisations in British industry which have still to be made, and it is probable that coal and iron will never quite recover the same dominating position they once occupied. But beneath the surface this fact has been appreciated and discounted, and the British are already looking to the necessary substitutions which will enable them to regain the position they held before the war.

The recent tremendous upsurge over rubber is really only one significant sign. The British are looking forward to obtaining and exercising direct or indirect control not only over tropical products, of which rubber is one, but over the raw materials of the world in a far broader sense. As to tropical products, their position is strong because of their own Colonial Empire, but their immediate familiarity with world conditions will doubtless enable them to reorganise production outside of their own frontiers.

BRITAIN'S RESOURCES.

It is a convenient, and perhaps a flattering, view which is taken widely in the United States that Great Britain is "done" in the larger sense, and that, without effort, and by the mere law of weight, she shall succeed to the British primacy in the world of trade and commerce, and even of finance. It is also an example of our rather small appreciation of the situation that we should, as in the case of Colonel Harvey, indulge in a certain amount of sympathetic expression over the decline in the estate of John Bull. But the British neither need our sympathy nor quite appreciate it, although far potent reasons it may be just as well that we should believe during the critical period in which their work has to be done more or less quietly, that they are "down and out." Certainly there is no larger basis for American doubts as to British conditions than the steady stream of expressions of British pessimism which have come to our shores from British sources during the past two years.

But so far from being "down and out," or from believing that Britain is done, British energy and British ability are disclosing new resources and new power. The first acute necessity was to get Europe reorganised, in a word, to deal with the political problems which blocked the way to European rehabilitation and restricted the European markets for British production. And in three short years British statesmanship has won for Britain a political position not occupied for more than half a century.

SUPREMACY IN EUROPE.

The political job has been done. It has been done with great efficiency, and in a period of time which, if it has seemed long in passing, will from the historical point of view seem unparagonably short. To-day British political influence is supreme in Europe, and not only is Europe settling down under conditions which satisfy British requirements, but there is now a considerable capital in Europe in which attention is not concentrated upon British policy, and where British purposes are not all-important.

In the second place, while British trade has not been restored to a degree which was hoped for, it is necessary, British international conditions have been ordered amazingly when one contrasts the English with the Continental situation. The Budget has been balanced, the pound sterling has been restored to par, and, above all, the great danger of a domestic industrial strife has so far been evaded and may easily be permanently escaped, if the contest over coal is prevented in the next few months.

When the war ended Great Britain was, if I may use a figure of speech, not a little like a great sailing vessel which had been dismantled and gravely injured by a tremendous storm. It was necessary to clear away the wreckage, to get ready for a resumption of navigation when the wind came. What is lacking now is the wind. The ship is ready for sea again, the sails are spread for the first wind, and however it may still be delayed, it is sure to come.

It is a profound error, in my judgment, for the American business or financial world to think of Great Britain as "done," or as anything but a potential rival and competitor, whose very great problems are such that it must concentrate all its still vast resources upon the struggle. We are quite unconsciously, as in the rubber case, drifting into a fighting for life, while we are struggling rather slightly to acquire and retain markets for surplus production. And we are drifting into the struggle without the smallest

(Continued on next column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

YACHTING.

"NORSEMAN" WINS CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sunday's cruiser race around the Island apart from being for the Commodore's Cup, also decided the Cruiser Championship.

In this Norseman and Coquette were tying with the same number of points. Owing to lack of wind it could not be decided the previous Sunday, but this week-end the course was completed and Norseman, which finished third in the race for the Commodore's Cup, secured the Championship, Coquette being the runner-up, with U and I third.

The Commodore's Cup was won by U and I, while U and I won the Vice-Commodore's Cup.

BOXING.

FRENCH BOXERS COMING EAST.

[BY CADOFFYDD.]

Sto. Naegelin, the French flyweight, who defeated Kid Alfred at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, informs me that his time of service in the French Navy expires in two months, when he will return to France and take seriously to boxing. He should go far.

I am also informed that Criqui and Ritsu, two French boxers, who have done well in Europe will be in Manila on April 15th. Criqui would be well worth seeing in Hongkong. A few years ago, he was unbeaten at his weight in Europe.

The H.K.B.A. have held their last tournament but might they not endeavour to have Criqui pay us a call? I believe that it would be possible to find a local boxer to fight him.

Criqui is of the same school as Dupré and Naegelin. The last two have greatly pleased Hongkong boxing audiences, but neither of them is as famed as Criqui. Might we not see one of Europe's champions, especially when such an opportunity is at hand?

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Volunteers against Mr. A. A. Rumjahn's XI. at the University ground, on Sunday next, March 28th, at 11 a.m. (Sunday leaves H.K.C.C. pavilion at 10.15 a.m.): E. J. R. Mitchell (captain), H. Owen Hughes, F. N. Young, G. R. Sayer, A. W. Ramsey, J. C. Lyne, E. C. Fincher, S. Rex, H. V. Parker, G. P. Lammert and H. C. Burgess.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club on Wednesday, 24th March, at U.S.R.C. at 5.15 p.m., weather permitting, against the H.K.S.R.A.:—E. W. Hamilton, C. H. R. Oxlade, W. Woodward, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (captain), Rev. E. W. L. Martin, R. K. Valentine, B. R. Forster, E. D. Lawrence, L. E. H. Jacobs, Larkcom, R. E., and B. D. Evans.

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

Fanling Hunt Steeplechases are to be held on Easter Monday, April 5th, at the Kwai Race Course, the first race starting at 12.30. Owners are reminded that Entry Forms must be sent in before noon, Friday, March 26th, to Dr. F. Pierce-Grove, Alexandra Buildings.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—The anti-cyclone over China has weakened further. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast and over the China Sea.

Local forecast: N.E. winds, moderate, overcast and rainy at first, improving later.

real appreciation of the extent of British latent resources or still unperceived determination.

THE DEBT PROBLEM.

Finally, we have permitted the debt question to arrive at a posture where the fact of the payments to us supplies the British with a permanent lever to consolidate Europe against us, while at the same time the British handling of the same question has enabled them in the future to use the debt to themselves as the basis for enlisting European co-operation by the mere forgiving of annual payments. I do not forecast an immediate or eventual European economic combination against America under British leadership—that may or may not come about as conditions develop in the future—but the possibility is henceforth always there.

Mr. Hoover's rubber action, too, has had a double effect. It has enormously embittered British opinion, while the suggestion of possible reprisal in the direction of the limitation of cotton production, for example, has been taken quite seriously as presaging a real American understanding of European conditions at the moment excessively difficult is that we are so comfortable and prosperous that we cannot realise the state of mind of people who feel that their backs are against the wall, and that they are carrying on a life and death struggle for existence. Nor do we understand to what an extent our course seems to these people to be deliberately and calculatingly unfair and ungenerous. We still talk frequently of "co-operating with Europe," and even of "helping Europe," but to Europe our actions seem hostile, and it is difficult to discover off hand what Europe resents most—our actions or our words.

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

WHAT THE BIG DESIGNERS ARE SHOWING FOR SPRING.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, February 8th.

Although Paris still lies more or less buried in snow and Parisiennes are going about like Mussulman women, so hidden is their face by furs pulled well up and hats pulled well down, the big designers are showing their Spring collections to the overseas buyers. Molyneux, Jenny, Drecoll and Ytë were among the first to reveal these secrets which, it goes without saying, they have been trying their best to hide during the last couple of months. Judging by the long list of showings still to come, both buyers and designers will have a busy time for the next few weeks or so, by which time, the general public will be allowed to have a peep, and Spring will be really here.

One of the new notes in the Spring models which struck me most was the absence of godets. This was bound to come, for any home dressmaker could take a few scraps of cloth and add any given number of godets to a skirt and so render it fashionable; and, as a line or colour can only be counted desirable as long as it does not become the property of the crowd, godets have been killed by their very simplicity. But the full, flaring line still remains, in evening clothes particularly, the place of the godet being taken by the circular cut skirt. This gives the desired width and flare, yet it is so much more difficult to cut that it is not likely to be copied to any great extent. In day clothes, the godet is replaced above all by pleats. I noticed that the box pleat is much in favour with a novelty as box pleats have been in fashion for the last year or two; but last season they were neglected rather, for the godet, so that their reappearance in such abundance this season is much in the nature of a rehabilitation.

So far, I have not seen anything very new in the way of materials. Kasha, I should say, will be worn a great deal this season. There will also be more crêpe de Chine than before, and less, therefore, crêpe. Georgette, printed chiffons will figure in light afternoon frocks. There will be fewer evening frocks of velvet, but lame and lame brocade will be just as much worn as ever. Beaded frocks, there will be in any quantity, but far more ornate than before, ordinary beads being supplemented by seed pearls, cut crystal beads, coloured sequins and spangles.

As to colours, I should think that green, in its many shades, will be the most popular. The dyes of Lyons have been busy during the last few months so that we shall see a host of subtle nuances that did not figure in last season's colour lists. Light sage, almond and lilac are the favourite among the lighter shades, with bottle, emerald and spinach (the latter so-called because it is the deep tint of spinach when it is cooked) among the darker shades. Chartreuse continues to figure among some of the evening frocks, but, as it is such a difficult shade to wear, it has not a tremendous success. Lucien Lelong is showing the most delightful of models in a new shade of steel grey, trimming this with silver of old beaten silver. Grey, by the way, is likely to take the place of beige this season, a change many who were tired of the insipid character of beige, will welcome. There will be a fair amount of blue worn and the many shades of bois de rose will give place to a delicate pastel rose that will be sure to be hailed with joy by the younger set.

THE TWO-PIECE COSTUME. In all the collections I have so far seen, I have not caught sight of one tailor made suit. In place still continues to be taken all the two-piece costume. A new idea is to make the jumper end in a belt, so that it is difficult to tell the difference between a two piece and a one piece frock. For these, and for all travelling clothes, kasha or a light quality tweed are what will be worn. As kasha is rather uninteresting unless it is relieved with some other material or something original in the way of trimming, many designers are adding bands and motifs of painted leather on their kasha costumes. Others are adding bands of embroidery worked in different gay coloured silks. Others, again, are combining kasha with bands of chiffon. I referred in a recent letter to the practice of combining kasha with crêpe de Chine, particularly for sports wear. Well, this seems to be a development of the same idea, for many of the smartest models in kasha now show bands of chiffon inset into the sleeves, or a waist line that has been lengthened by means of a deep band of chiffon, most charming effects being obtained by contrasting light and heavy materials in this way.

RETURN OF THE CAPE. Another new note I noticed was return of the cape. These are being shown in lighter materials, more, for throwing over the shoulders as the day draws in rather than as a definite covering; but they are bound to become more popular as the season advances, and already many of the Spring coats are featuring cape backs.

(Continued on next column.)

POISON IN DUCK EGG.

RARE BACILLUS'S FIRST ENGLISH APPEARANCE.

A GIRL'S DEATH.

Some remarkable evidence regarding a death germ in a duck's egg, which was described as the first case of its kind in the United Kingdom, was given recently at an inquest held at Stepney by Dr. R. L. Guthrie, the East London Coroner, on the body of a single woman named Selina Vogt (24), of Mile End.

Dr. Guthrie stated that when he opened his enquiry he had received a letter from some person who alleged that the young woman had died from poison. This allegation a post-mortem examination proved to be untrue, but as the doctor had found death to have been the result of acute gastro-enteritis and toxæmia, which could have been brought about by food or metallic poisoning, the Coroner had no option but to have the stomach analysed.

Mr. John Webster, Home Office analyst, now stated there was no trace of metallic poisoning of any sort, but there had been found a bacillus aertrycke in enormous quantities in the organs, and he was of opinion that this could safely be presumed to have been the cause of the trouble which led to death.

The mother of the young woman stated that on December 23rd her daughter and four other members of the family had a meal consisting of ducks' eggs. Her daughter had had nothing to eat for many hours previously, nor after that, before becoming ill.

Dr. D. L. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health for Stepney, stated that the appearance of the abdominal organs was quite consistent with those of food poisoning. He sent some of these organs to the bacteriologist of the Ministry of Health, and he reported that "the bacillus aertrycke was isolated in abundance and death might safely be presumed to have been due to that infection."

NO PREVIOUS CASES IN ENGLAND.

Bacillus aertrycke, said the witness, was one of the Baertner group usually associated with food poisoning from eating meat, the symptoms usually appearing within twenty-four hours of the food being taken, although symptoms might appear almost at once. It was relatively heat-resistant, so that boiling for a time did not destroy the toxicity. The ordinary boiling or frying which the eggs underwent in cooking was not sufficient.

As far as he could make out there had been no record in the United Kingdom of any cases of food poisoning from eggs, but in French literature there were some cases of food poisoning in which ducks' eggs were implicated. An American bacteriological investigator—Rosenberger—found coli bacilli in eggs, and he was the only one that witness had found who had recorded any investigations on the matter. There was no doubt that bacteria could penetrate the shell into the egg, and if coli bacilli would do so, the aertrycke bacillus could do so also.

The clinical symptoms and post-mortem appearance of the internal organs were typical of food poisoning. This diagnosis was confirmed by the isolation of the bacillus aertrycke. This bacillus was only found in meaty food. The only food of that nature that the girl had partaken of during the thirty hours before she was taken ill was a duck's egg, which had been fried. It was true that other members of the family partook of duck's eggs, but each egg was a complete meal—that was to say, the egg was separate and distinct from the other eggs and no one partook of a share of her egg. She did not eat any food during the forty-eight hours previous to her illness of which other persons did not eat. No other persons had suffered from food poisoning either in her family or among the employees of the firm where she worked. No virus had been used in the vicinity for destroying rats. In all these circumstances he had no doubt that Miss Vogt died from food poisoning and that it was conveyed by the duck's egg.

VERY RARE.

Dr. Guthrie: Isn't this bacilli named after a place?—It is probably the name of a person or place.

The Coroner: It is quite a unique case.

Dr. Guthrie mentioned that last summer he was on a liner when 150 persons became ill after eating lobster, but the bacilli which led to the death of the deceased in this case was fortunately very rare. There could be no doubt that death was due to eating the duck's egg. A verdict was then recorded that death was due to misadventure.

THE RUFFLE.

Another feature of the new fashions is the ruffle. Many of the big designers are using them as a trimming to dresses, capes and coats, not in wholesale profusion, as our mothers were wont to wear them in their young days, but discreetly and with a fine regard for artistic effect. Jenny, for example, is showing a charming crêpe de Chine frock, trimmed just with tiny ruffles that look like pockets, one being placed over the heart, the other over the hip. The kasha coat which completes this ensemble is lined with crêpe de Chine similar to that of the frock, the same idea of ruffled pockets being added at exactly the same places on the coat.

Dinner frocks are being shown in crêpe, Georgette, chiffon and printed materials. They are full and billowing, and very often held in a low waist line with a deep band of jewelled fabric or of lamé, for, although the waist line still remains low, it will be well defined this season by means of deep belts of all descriptions. Many designers are adding belts of flowers made of the same material as the dress, and adding, as well a row of these round the hem of the skirt, a charming idea when it is well carried out.

HELEN WILLS.

HER CHARM AND CALM.

Few can ever have taken their elevation to the rank of Riviera celebrity so calmly as Miss Helen Wills, wrote a Riviera correspondent recently.

Amid all the excitement her challenging presence has created Helen has not turned a hair; and, no matter what be her fate on the courts, she is assured of the sympathy of the vast majority of those present, in advance, if only for her charm and modesty.

Helen of the fierce high-handed service and the immutable, inscrutable composure, is an art student at Berkeley University, California, and never intends consecrating herself exclusively to tennis as Suzanne has done. At Cannes she is prosecuting her art studies, and whenever she can steal a moment you may see her in some corner shyly making sketches of local tennis "stars."

"The best players," she stated one evening, "do not go out dancing at night down here"—only to be told next morning that Suzanne had been seen dancing her head off the night before.

NO "SIDE."

Helen, at twenty, is tall and sturdy, and has a fine head of the Grecian type, with wide blue eyes, well-cut features, and a perfect complexion. There is not the slightest "side" about her.

"I may beat Suzanne some day after I have learnt much more," she tells you. "I'm just over here for a short while, and then I go back to Berkeley to resume my studies. I have two more years at college."

She took a scholarship in her second year, and her study of Lengien would do justice to any West End art gallery. She is very reserved, with her main interest at Cannes, outside of tennis and work, goldfish. Helen knows everything about goldfish, and has already assembled a representative local gathering about her.

MINERAL WATER!

Up at 7 a.m. Miss Wills is practising hard until breakfast-time, when some tournament or another claims her till well into the afternoon. She is quite prepared to play in any category with partners she does not know, and to take a defeat.

Then comes tea, work, dinner, and bed. The U.S. girl champion never goes out after dinner, and neither smokes nor takes any form of stimulant—all quite unlike Suzanne.

When the officers of a crack cavalry regiment wished to toast her in champagne at a fashionable Cannes club, Helen begged for mineral water.

She dances sometimes in the afternoon, but only when she can spare time from her French studies. A very serious and simple maiden, in fact, is Helen.

"UNRUFFLEABLE."

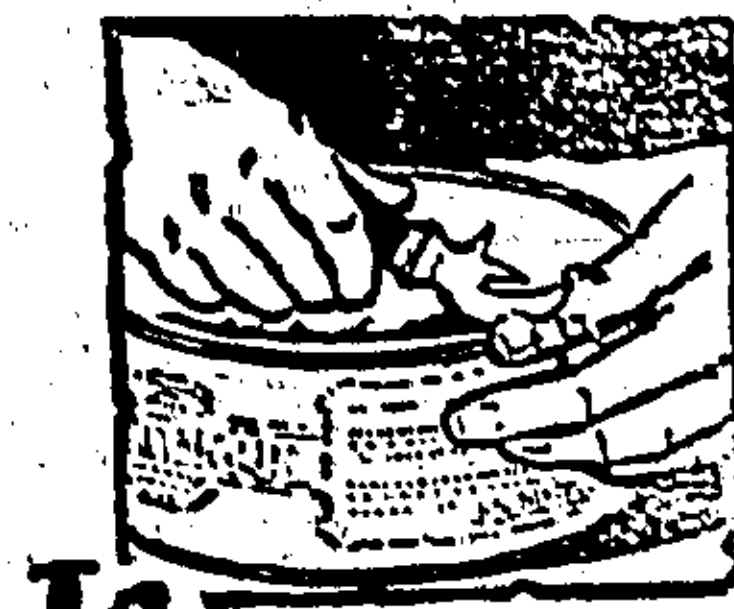
Like Lengien, Miss Wills learnt her tennis from her father, starting at thirteen, but to-day she is far from the perfected human instrument Suzanne was in 1919. She has the fastest service and the best forearm drive and backhand return of her sex; also she is a positive miracle of stamina, three gruelling sets scarcely altering her breathing, while she is entirely "unruffleable."

Those are her points. Her weaknesses are no less glaring: her overhead smashes are painful, she is slow about the courts, apt to be erratic, and does not seem markedly quick "in the uptake."

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

Being a Christian Scientist, Helen is not superstitious, but fatalistic; nor has she any thoughts on whether a lawn tennis star should be married or single. She is rarely heard to open her lips in public, beyond a charmingly smiled "Thanks so much," after she has lost or won a match; and as for tennis politics, she asks you, open-eyed, what you mean.

A refreshingly calm young miss, and one who has only been observed to drop her mask of pale-rose immobility once, since she arrived in the South—when first her eyes fell on the gorgeous half dozen frocks and gowns a master Parisian hand had fashioned for her. Then Helen was just an excited, handclapping girl, wreathed in smiles.



If the Opener Slips—

and you gash your hand or finger, be sure and treat it with Zam-Buk to protect broken skin from attack by dangerous germs of festering and blood-poison. First cleanse the wound, then cover up with a piece of lint or any clean rag upon which the Zam-Buk has been spread. Pain is quickly soothed by this wonderful antiseptic balm and infection perils are averted. Zam-Buk rapidly kills damaged tissues together and soon removes all traces of injury by the growth of new healthy skin. Of pure herbal origin and free from animal fats Zam-Buk ensures perfect healing in injuries and skin diseases. Obtainable in handy boxes of dispensaries everywhere.



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The Hollywood Hairdresser
Wishes to thank you for your patronage and announces leaving Hongkong this week.

THE DARELLE BEAUTY SHOPPE OF HONGKONG
Will be equipped in a few weeks with a duplicate permanent wave machine and Mr. DARELLE wishes you to know that you will then be able to have the same satisfactory permanent waving, as demonstrated by him and that you found so pleasing.

The same system that made the four Darelle Beauty Shoppes of California so popular and made the world tour of Mr. and Mrs. Darelle possible.

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A.P.B.



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is worth two in the Shop.
So order TO-DAY your
BEAR BRAND MILK
The Milk in the tin with the
Natural Flavour.



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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"DELTA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 19TH MARCH, 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th April, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1926. [3338]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer
"HOMED"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 20th March.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Instructions have been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1926. [3343]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"DEVANHA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 20TH MARCH, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
MARSILLES, MALTA,
PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO
& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th April, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1926. [3344]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship "OLDENBURG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th March, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 25th March, 1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
TEBBEN & CO.,
Agents, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1926. [3345]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout & Sciatica, No. 3 for Gravel, Neuritis, and all cases of Rheumatism. Price in Hongkong, 1/6. Price in London, 1/6. Price in New York, 1/6. Price in Paris, 1/6. Price in Berlin, 1/6. Price in Vienna, 1/6. Price in Rome, 1/6. Price in Athens, 1/6. Price in Constantinople, 1/6. Price in Bombay, 1/6. Price in Calcutta, 1/6. Price in Madras, 1/6. Price in Singapore, 1/6. Price in Hongkong, 1/6.

CHINESE PARTNER'S LIABILITY.

INTERESTING POINT IN MIXED
COURT AT SHANGHAI.CONFLICTING EVIDENCE OF
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evidence, to which witness retorted that

Chinese merchants had "suffered a lot

from their Government." The laws were

sometimes entirely contrary to the peo-

ple's ideas. Some of the laws of the

country were "Killing the merchants."

Mr. McDonald—Are you suggesting

that the Supreme Court at Peking is an

absolutely inefficient body—your own

Court?—We always adhere to our own

sphere of action.

But do you respect your own Supreme

Court at Peking, or do you not?—Of

course, being a Chinese organization, we

must respect it but suppose any decision

passed by the Supreme Court is not good

then we merchants have no capability of

modifying it.

But are you to suggest you are in a

better position to decide whether a

judgment of the Supreme Court composed

of some of the able men in China

is right or wrong?—That is not so. We

merchants usually do as adopted by all

the merchants.

THE MERCHANTS, AS LAWYERS.

Do you obey the judgment or decisions

of your own Supreme Court or do you

not?—If it is reasonable I will obey; if

it is not, I will not obey.

—Mr. McDonald—Then you make yourself

the final arbiter?

Witness—Not I alone.

Mr. McDonald—I mean the merchant

classes. What we say is right, what the

Supreme Court says is wrong, even on

a matter of law.

Witness—That is so.

At the conclusion of his evidence, Mr.

Preston submitted an extract from the

Hongkong Government Gazette to which

Mr. McDonald objected as merely being

an opinion by the Attorney-General at

Hongkong in 1911.

After further argument, the Court

decided to admit the document presented

by Mr. Preston.

Mr. McDonald, in the course of his

speech, said:—

The issue now before the Court is

whether the available shareholders are

to be treated as partners with unlimited

liability or whether it is to be held that

they are only liable ratably in pro-

portion to their share. It is an issue

of profound importance. It is an issue

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Unexcelled in purity, they are regarded by millions as unrivaled in the promotion of skin and hair health. The purifying, antiseptic, pore-cleansing properties of Cuticura Soap invigorate and preserve the skin; the Ointment soothes and heals rashes and eruptions. The freely-lathering Shaving Stick causes no irritation but leaves the skin fresh and smooth. The Talcum is fragrant and refreshing.

Small Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 4/6. A. & A. Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

Then I submit it is not a usage be-

cause, firstly, it is not notorious; second-

ly, it is not certain, thirdly, it is not

reasonable; fourthly, it is not legal; and

lastly, I submit that my clients, even if

it were held to be a recognized usage, are

not bound by it because they were

ignorant of its existence.

Mr. McDonald proceeded to quote two

British cases on the subject and added:—

"I say that there is no custom or usage

which is contrary to the law of other

countries and it would and must alter

the whole method of dealing between for-

eigners and Chinese.

It is wholly unreasonable as regards

foreigners and would inevitably lead to

a serious loss of confidence in the Chinese

in the future and it would put a pre-

mium on forgery and dishonesty when-

ever things went wrong or whenever there

was a question of liquidation.

A QUESTION OF CREDIT.

Consider for a moment the attitude of

I submit all foreigners in their dealings

with Chinese partnerships. What do

they do? They say that one or two or

three men of substance and repute are

members of the partnership and they

are satisfied because they rely entirely

on the standing of those one, two or three

partners; and they know that if it may

be necessary at a later date to take action

they will be able to proceed for their full

claim against those one, two or three

partners who will foot the whole bill.

If they do not act on that basis, if it

were held there were, such a custom or

usage as is alleged, what would they have

to do in regard to credit transactions,

however small? They would first of all

have to see the partnership articles or

partnership agreement, they would then

have to have them translated, they would

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 Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Lourenço Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALAYAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
 Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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 M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... " 3rd July

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S.S. "ZORNA" ... 24th Mar. 1926
 S.S. "OOSTERKERK" ... 17th Apr. "
 S.S. "OOSTERKERK" ... 16th May. "

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERKERK" ... 9th Mar. 1926
 S.S. "OOSTERKERK" ... 6th Apr. "
 S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May. "

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 EUROPE, ETC.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

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"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,315	6th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,352	11th Apr.	Singapore and Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,087	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	9,041	29th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,123	10th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	15,855	24th July	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,087	7th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TAKADA"	8,949	4th April	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th April	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th May	
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th July	

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"JAPAN"	6,052	24th Mar. 8.30 a.m.	Yokohama (direct), Kobe and Osaka.
"TILAWA"	10,000	31st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	7,754	6th Apr.	Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,848	10th Apr.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Apr.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"PADU"	9,507	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,087	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	15,855	9th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 9 ft. x 8 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Saturday, 27th Mar., 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
AMOY & SHANGHAI			"CHENNAI" ... On 23rd Mar. 6 a.m.
HONGKONG			"TAKOOWANYI" ... On 23rd Mar. 10 a.m.
HANGKOW			"KWANGTUNG" ... On 23rd Mar. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN			"KUBICHOW" ... On 23rd Mar. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI			"LINAN" ... On 24th Mar. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE			"KWEIYING" ... On 24th Mar. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG			"TAKING" ... On 25th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOWANG			"LIANGHONG" ... On 25th Mar. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO			"SHANTUNG" ... On 26th Mar. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI			"KANGCHOW" ... On 28th Mar. 6 a.m.
AMOY, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK			"KWANGCHOW" ... On 30th Mar. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
 THROUGH NEW VESSEL MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
 VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th March	26th March, Noon
CHANGTE	27th March	23rd April
TAIPING	19th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
 S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th April.

LLOYD TRIestino.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
 S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 7th April
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 5th May.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 29th Mar.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 12th April
 S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 3rd May
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar.
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

17

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "JASON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 19th Mar.
 S.S. "CITY OF BANGKOK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 27th Mar.
 S.S. "CALOHAH" ... Via Suez Canal ... 9th Apr.
 S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... Via Suez Canal ... 23rd Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to charge without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Postable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA	Helenus ...	23rd March.
JAPAN, U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via CANADA (London, 19th Feb.)	Tango Maru ...	23rd March.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Emp. of Russia ...	26th March.
EUROPE via NIGAPATEM (Letters only)	Fushimi Maru ...	26th March.
London, 26th Feb.	Changsha ...	27th March.
MADEIRA & STRAITS	Triet ...	27th March.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison ...	28th March.
SEIZ & STRAITS	Manelous ...	29th March.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Andre Lebon ...	30th March.
SHANGHAI	Patricius ...	31st March.
SEIZ & STRAITS	Leion ...	1st April.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Jackson ...	2nd April.
SHANGHAI	Mores ...	3rd April.
SEIZ & STRAITS	Troilus ...	4th April.
SHANGHAI	Sargodon ...	6th April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Tjarsen ...	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via SIBERIA" only)	Kitano Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 21st April	Helenus ...	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Wai Hai Wei ...	Kwaihow ...	2.00 P.M.
Bangkok ...	Awang Jung ...	2.00 P.M.
Japan ...	Japan ...	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong ...	Seng Ho ...	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 4th April	Tango Maru ...	Wednesday, 24th, 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Finan ...	2.30 P.M.
Amoy ...	Kwaiyang ...	3.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Leung ...	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Koku Maru ...	Thursday, 25th, 8.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.
Hoikow and Haiphong	Tanang ...	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Liangchow ...	2.30 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 7th April	Yaiping ...	Parcels 2.30 P.M. 2.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Formosa ...	Sekito Maru ...	Friday, 26th, 8.30 A.M. Noon
Straits & Calcutta	Kumang ...	Parcels 1.00 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Shantung ...	Reg. Letters 2.45 P.M. 3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th April	Fushimi Maru ...	Reg. Letters 2.45 P.M. 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hoi Hong ...	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kanchow ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hocan Maru ...	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 17th April, & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via SIBERIA" only)	Pres. Madison ...	Monday, 29th, Noon 2.45 P.M. 3.30 P.M.
Hoikow and Haiphong	Mingwang ...	Tuesday, 30th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th April	Andre Lebon ...	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Shidzuoka Maru ...	Wednesday, 31st, 9.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Koengwang ...	1.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Kwai Sang ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Yalshing ...	5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 23rd, 1926.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 5/34
Bank Bills, on demand	... 3/3 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 3/31
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 3/4 1/16
Credite, at 4 months' sight	... 3/4 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 3/4 1/16
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1,570
Credite, 4 months' sight	... 1,680
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 85 1/2
Credite, at 30 days' sight	... 57 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 152 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 152 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	... 122 1/2
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	... 111 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand	... 98 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	... 133 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	... nom.
On HAIKOW.—	
On demand	... nom.
On SAIGON.—	
On demand	... 81 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
On demand	... 85.49
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	... 85.49
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	... 30 1/2
BAB SILVER, per oz.	... 30 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	...\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	...\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	...£4,500,000
Silver	...\$27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...\$30,000,000

Court of Directors: D. G. M. BENYARD, Esq., Chairman. Hon. Mr. A. Q. LANG, Deputy Chairman. W. H. BELL, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., A. H. COMPTON, Esq., T. G. WEALE, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYAK, H. P. WHITE, Esq., W. L. PATTISON, Esq., G. M. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager: A. H. BARLOW, Esq. Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application. Hongkong, 27th February, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [23]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	...£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager. Hongkong, April 18th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 88, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	...Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	...Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	...Fr. 60,987,283.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Moukeng, Shanghai, Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore, Port-Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tournay, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Yunnanfu.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Credit Generale National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager. Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [29]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	...£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	...£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	...£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	...£1,350,000

BRANCHES: THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malaysia).

HONGKONG BRANCHES: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS, Acting Manager. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, March 16th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	...Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	...Fr. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital	...Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. BOLLIN, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	...Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa: Gikan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shichiku, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aho, Finan, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARLIAMENTARY BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG. Established 1912.

Authorized Capital	...£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	...£1,078,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...\$ 700,000

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Deposits Borne to let. LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager. [27]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.

With Index. Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

THE BANK OF CHINA. 行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	...800,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...19,760,200.00
RESERVE FUND	...9,864,388.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST Co. of New York, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LAYING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager. HONGKONG, January 18th, 1926. [33]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ. (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824. Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	...Gulden 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...80,000,000
Reserve Fund	...20,538,881
Special Reserves	...22,980,000

HEAD OFFICE:—AMSTERDAM. Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

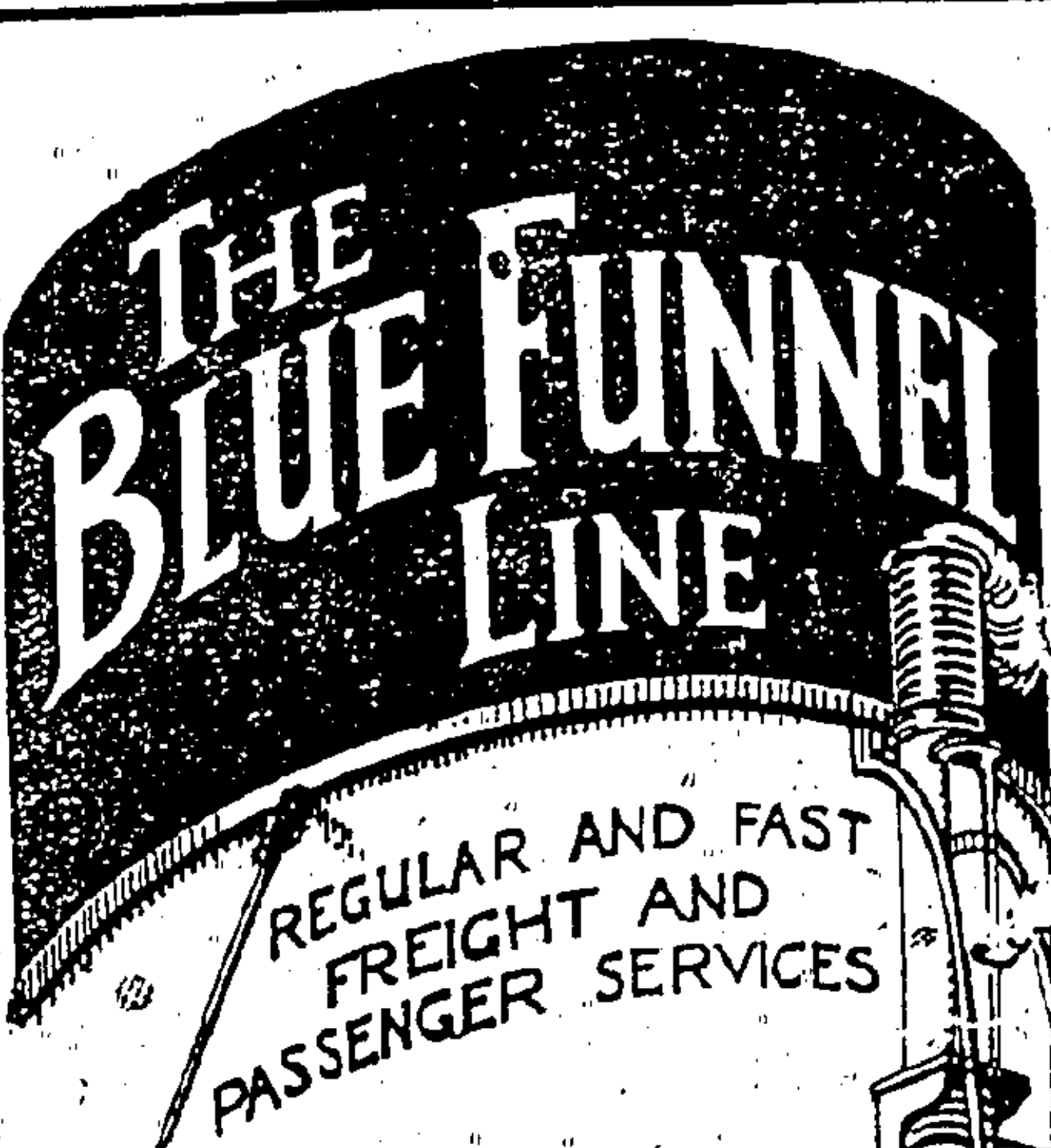
BRANCHES:—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. C. MAASSEN, Acting Manager. [34]



LONDON SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 23rd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"SARFEDON" 7th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"BHEXENOR" 20th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"IXION" 1st Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TEUCER" 20th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENELAUS" 1st May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LYCAON" 20th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KORE & YOKOHAMA)
"TALTHEIUS" 6th April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOTTES" 21st April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"CALCHAS" 9th April Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"DIOMEDE" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARFEDON" 7th April Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BHEXENOR" 14th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARFEDON" 6th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.



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